

Discontinued. E Griffiths

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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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[ONE PENNY.]



LORD STANLEY THE NEW EARL OF DERBY.—(SEE PAGE 1538.)

THE LONDON HERALD.—427.



MUSIC AND THE DRAMA, &c.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS house is re-opened for the regular season with a very pleasant comedy by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Augustus Durbourgh, very pleasantly acted by the stock company. Consistently with the title, "New Men and Old Acres," persons born to greatness and persons by whom greatness has been achieved are brought together on the stage, the result of their meeting being co-operation rather than collision.

Marmaduke Vavasour (Mr. Chippendale) of Cleve Abbey, a county aristocrat, has for some time been in embarrassed circumstances, and is menaced with approaching ruin. To avert the calamity his wife, Lady Matilda Vavasour (Mrs. Chippendale) would promote a match between her daughter Lillian (Miss Madge Robertson) and Samuel Brown (Mr. Howe), a Liverpool merchant of immense wealth, who has a mortgage on the estate. Marmaduke does not greatly relish the notion of a son-in-law without a particle of high blood in his veins, nor does the young lady, who is rather of a "fast" disposition, anticipate with much delight the advances of a commercial suitor. However, the former, like an obedient husband as he always is, thinks that his wife knows best, and the latter, like an obedient daughter, makes inclination subservient to duty. Smitten with Lillian at first sight, Samuel Brown proposes that in the event of his marriage the Vavasours shall retain possession of their hereditary estate free of charge, and Lady Matilda, who has sought him from purely interested motives, is so touched by his generosity that she regards him with something like a disinterested affection. Still more decided is his success with Lillian, who, completely won over by the frankness and genial manner of the young merchant, is charmed where she expected to be repelled, and finds no difficulty in vowing eternal love. Everything, indeed, goes on so smoothly and so much to the satisfaction of all concerned that we begin to think the piece will have no plot at all, but will be a mere exhibition of character illustrated by extremely neat and graceful dialogue. The peripetie is, however, at hand when matters look fairest. A panic has taken place at Liverpool, and the firm of which Samuel Brown is a partner will not be able to weather the storm without a sum of ready money, which can only be raised by a sale of the mortgage on Cleve Abbey. Samuel finds a ready purchaser in an upstart capitalist rejoicing in the strange name of Bunter (Mr. Buckstone), but his prospect of a marriage with Lillian is apparently ruined for ever. The eagerness with which Bunter buys the mortgage arises from the fact that Blazenburg (Mr. Rogers), a German adventurer, with whom he is associated, has discovered on the estate a vast quantity of iron ore, of the existence of which the Vavasours are altogether ignorant.

As the difficulties of Marmaduke Vavasour can now only be averted by the sale of his estate, Bunter and his accomplices are on the point of obtaining a very valuable property at a very low price, and while they are awaiting the appearance of the unfortunate aristocrat to execute the required conveyance they already begin to quarrel about a division of the profits. The unexpected arrival of Brown, who has struggled through his difficulties, and who, having procured the analysis of a piece of ironstone accidentally dropped by the German in the course of his investigations, has discovered the mineral wealth comprised in the estate, is rather an untoward circumstance. Perceiving that Brown is as well informed as themselves, the accomplices at first propose to take him into partnership, but, as he proves unwilling to be guilty of what he considers a fraud upon Marmaduke Vavasour, Bunter simply shows him into a breakfast-room and turns the key of the door, hoping to hurry through the purchase before any inconvenient revelations take place. When, however, Marmaduke arrives, accompanied by his wife and daughter, it turns out that he also, through some source unknown to himself, has obtained an analysis of the ore, and is come, not to sell his estate, but to pay off the mortgage. Finding that her husband is now richer than ever, the worldly Lady Margaret, much to the grief of her daughter, would rather secure for that young lady a brilliant match than renew the alliance with Samuel Brown, but the discovery that from Brown the knowledge of her wealth was derived establishes a debt of gratitude towards him, and she cannot refuse to make the "new man" and the heiress to "old acres" a happy couple. As for Bunter, he is doomed to undergo another disappointment. He has consented to the marriage of his daughter Fanny (Miss Caroline Hill) with Bertie Fitzurse (Mr. Buckstone, jun.), an aspiring clerk in the Civil Service, in the belief that the latter will surely inherit the title of a deceased peer; but his hopes are defeated by the posthumous birth of an heir apparent. The scenery to this new play is particularly good.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

If men are but monkeys of a larger growth, as some egotistical philosophers would have us believe, it follows that the doings of monkeys cannot be without interest for their more highly developed relatives. Especially interesting are the proceedings of such monkeys as those now performing at the Royal Amphitheatre. One of these sagacious creatures rides on horseback round the ring at a spanking pace, stands upon his head on the saddle, throws lofty somersaults, leaps over banners and through balloons, jumps upwards upon a wooden bridge, and thence downwards on the back of the horse at the other side of the arch, stands upon one leg, dances the "Perfect Cure," and concludes his astonishing performances by carrying a smaller monkey standing erect upon his shoulders. All these feats are gone through with a courage and an accuracy which, if to ride, dance, and jump were the be-all and the end-all of this earthly pilgrimage, might make a merely human rider or acrobat not unwilling to "change his humanity with a baboon," as Shakspeare phrases it. The exhibition is curious and laughable, and does credit not only to the performer himself, but to his trainer, M. Oliver, who has brought the animal's instinct to a perfection that almost seems to border upon intellect. The other entertainments are attractive, and will repay a visit. There is a trio of French clowns—very clever fellows in their way—who go through a series of grotesque gymnastics with amusing drollery of gesture and expression. A foreign juggler, whose tricks of legerdemain are both novel and difficult, contributes to the bewilderment of the spectators, for whose enjoyment also three acrobats do some terrific things upon the apparatus known as the flying trapeze. Madlle Barberina Valtini's performances upon the slack wire

are graceful as unique, and the entertainments are altogether well calculated to find favour with those who take pleasure in feats of physical skill and daring.

SURREY THEATRE.

MRS. CHARLES PITT, who has succeeded Messrs. Shephard and Creswick in the management of the Surrey Theatre, commences her enterprise with a new drama in four acts by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, in which Madame Celeste plays the principal character. The title of the piece is "The Watch Dog of the Walsinghams," and the plot turns on the machinations of a wicked miller, who having bought a bad title to a fine old English estate, does all he can to keep out the rightful heir, but is ultimately defeated through the zeal and vigilance of a boy, who is so attached to the dispossessed family that he is proud to call himself their watch dog. The story is interesting, and the situations are numerous and varied, the chief complexity being produced by the jealousy of a gentleman, who having married the mother of the last of the Walsinghams, mistakes her son for a lover, thus almost repeating the plot of Home's "Douglas." Of course the character of the boy is assigned to Madame Celeste, who looks just the same, and is just as easy and active in her pantomimic movements as when she was the chief support of the great melodramas of the old Adelphi. In addition to several performers whose names are not familiar to London ears, the company comprises Mr. H. Forrester, late of the Princess's, Mr. A. Rayner, late of Drury-lane, Mr. J. L. Warner, the son of the noted actress, and Miss Leigh, who as a light, vivacious soubrette is hardly to be surpassed. The scenery of the piece, by Mr. A. Calcott, is excellent throughout, the old English mansion with which the piece opens being one of those pictures that, however often this subject is repeated, never fail to awaken pleasant associations.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

One of the most recent novelties at the Polytechnic is a lecture by Professor Pepper on the "Tenthselling," or Exhibition at Amsterdam. Aided by diorama pictures, the work of Mr. Hills, and by Mr. Howe's photographs of various articles, the Professor is enabled to make a visit to his institution answer as closely as possible the purpose of a trip to Holland. Not is the lecture confined to the gravities and oddities of the exhibition only. The costumes of various Dutch provinces are shown, and there is a view of the hut at Swardam where Peter the Great worked as a shipwright, the lecture concluding with a series of the pictorial masterpieces of the Dutch galleries, with which are contrasted celebrated works of the Italian school. The programme is completed by a comic entertainment given by Messrs. Wardroer, who will shortly illustrate an optical illusion to be called the "Mysteries of Udolfo," by a concert in which Herr Angyalphi, the Hungarian baritone, takes part, and by other sources of recreation. A Mexican Museum, chiefly illustrating the reign of the Emperor Maximilian, is an adjunct to the institution.

Notices have been affixed to the National Gallery announcing that it will be reopened on the 1st of November.

The committee of the supplementary exhibition of pictures in Old Bond Street, have determined not only to renew the enterprise next season, but to open meantime a winter exhibition.

The death is announced of Ferdinando Palmo, founder of the first Italian theatre in New York. Like so many settlers in the New World, he was Jack-of-all-trades, and had been in turn farmer, baker, hotel-keeper, and speculator in theatres.

Mr. TOOLE's first appearance at the Gaiety Theatre is fixed for the 13th of December. The following week will witness the production of the new burlesque by Mr. G. A. Sala, to be entitled *Wat Tyler*, in which Mr. Toole and Miss E. Farren will take part.

SEVERAL actresses in New York have been plundered recently by persons getting articles from their wardrobes on false orders. The parties engaged in the swindle have been arrested. Miss Kate Bateman, Miss Lucille Western, and others, have suffered.

MR. JOHN WARRINGTON WOOD, who in two years has risen from a stonemason's yard in Lancashire to be the owner of one of the most noted studios in Rome, and whose statue of "Eve" attracted great admiration in last year's exhibition, is at present on a visit to this country.

MR. J. H. MAPLESON, father of the ex-manager of Her Majesty's Opera House, is dead. The deceased was one of the oldest members of the Drury Lane Orchestra, in which he had held the violin for forty years. He was also musical librarian to the theatre. His remains have been interred in Kensal Green.

IN connection with the Leigh Hunt Memorial which was uncovered at Kensal Green, on Tuesday last week, it has been decided upon issuing a volume of charming papers written by this author. The book will be entitled "A Tale for a Chimney Corner, and other Essays," selected and edited by the author's personal friend, Mr. Edmund Ollier. It will be issued from Mr. Hotten's house.

A STORY is current in Paris to the effect that M. Auber intends to write a dramatic scene, in which all the female celebrities of the time—that is to say, Madames Patti, Nilsson, Marie Sass, Marie Cabel, Carvalho, Bloch, and Marimon—are to take part. M. Auber is far too much a man of the world, we imagine, to carry out any such wild idea. He might "call spirits from the vasty deep," but would they answer when he did call?

GENERAL GARIBOLDI's forthcoming work takes the form of a novel, based, however, upon actual occurrences, and written in the striking and poetical language peculiar to the great Italian Liberator. The revelations which it contains in reference to matters ecclesiastical and social in Italy are, we believe, of a remarkably startling character. The work is being passed rapidly through the press by Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin, who are to publish it by express desire of the General.

THE following strange occurrence is vouched for by a South London Magazine. It would appear that at a concert given a short time since in Walworth, a gentleman startled the audience by reciting Paul's defence in Greek. In order to keep up the idea of the apostle as a prisoner, the reciter was led on to the platform by a long, heavy chain, which was bound round his waist. He did not, however, consider it necessary to dispense with his white kid gloves. The Greek, the chain, and the gloves, together had a curious effect.

There is to be the ordinary glut of Christmas annuals this

year; Messrs. Routledge, Cassell, Hogg, Tinsley, and Ward, Lock and Tyler, each providing one in connection with their magazine. "Thirteen at Table" is the title fixed on for the Christmas number of *Tinsley's Magazine*. Thirteen guests summoned by a solicitor as claimants to a large fortune, assembled at one place, and having travelled from various and distant parts of the globe are able to entertain their hearers. Mr. Clement Scott, assisted by Messrs. W. S. Gilbert, Arthur Sketchley, Henry B. Es, Tom Hood, Ashley Stenry, and Sidney Daryl, is busily engaged in editing a book of drawing room plays and barbaques for the holiday season.

THE ANDAMANS.

THE Andaman Islands are a narrow group of islands in the east part of the Bay of Bengal. They are within the full sweep of the south-west monsoon, and are washed for eight months by incessant rains. During the monsoon there is generally great destruction among the shipping. A British settlement was established on the largest island in 1793, but was abandoned again three years after, owing to its unhealthy climate.

BRIAN BORU AT THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF.

NOW that so much attention is being paid to the doings of modern Irishmen, it will, doubtless, please our readers if we present them with a fine engraving of an Irish historical subject, when the land had its kings. It displays the aged Irish monarch engaged in mortal conflict with the Danish invaders of his country at Clontarf. Thomas Moore shall tell the story:—

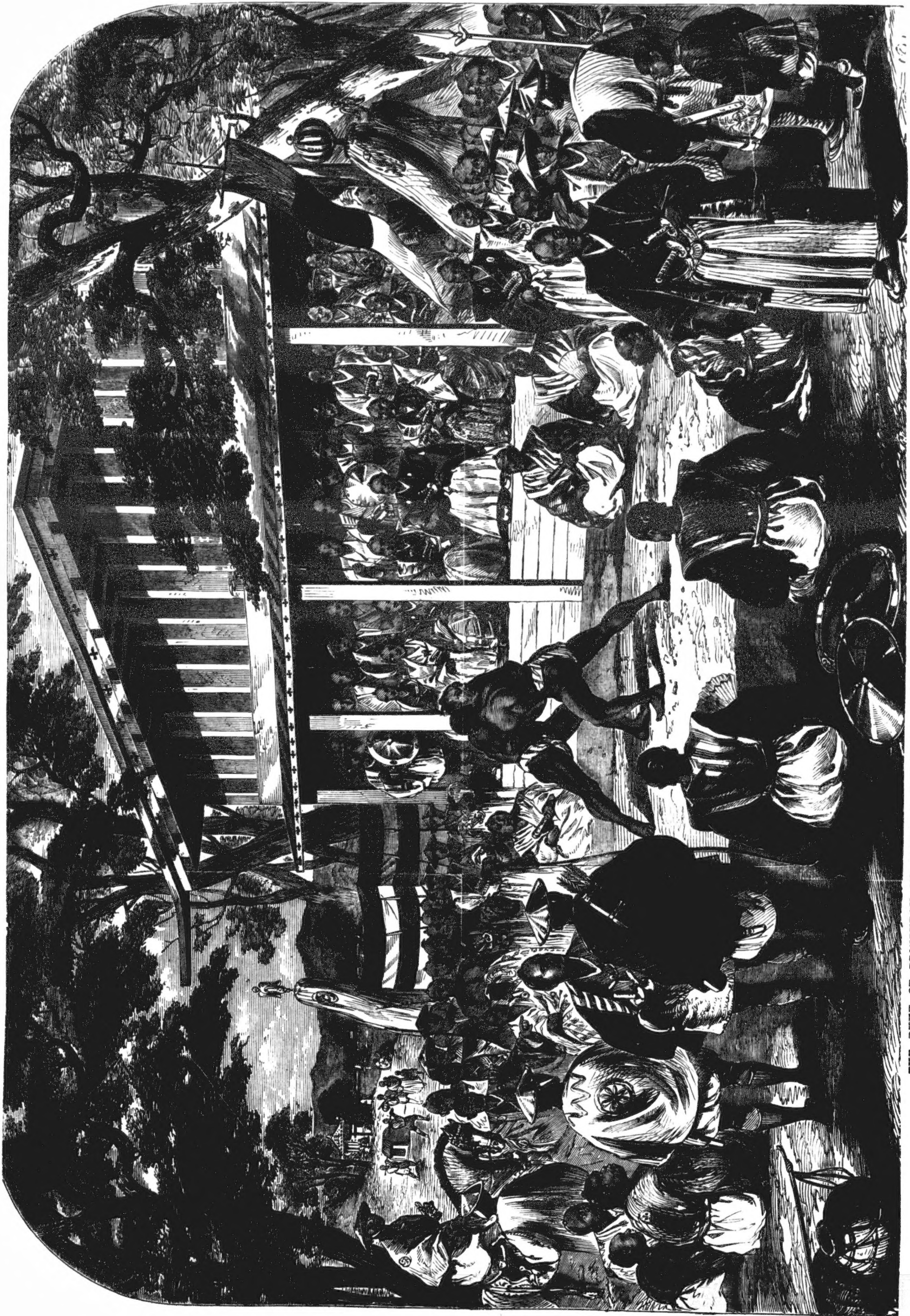
"Having arranged his order of battle, the veteran monarch went himself among the troops, accompanied only by his son Morrough; and, addressing them all, from the highest to the lowest, conjured them to summon up their utmost strength against the base confederacy of pirates now before them. Fearing lest their confidence in their own good fortune might be diminished, by missing from among them so many of those brave Dalcassians who stood, in all emergencies, the brunt of the conflict, he explained to them the importance of the service on which that active corps had been detached. Then reverting to the crimes and enormities of the Danes throughout the long period of their tyranny over Ireland, he reminded them how constantly and cruelly these swarms of foreign barbarians had employed themselves in murdering the native kings and chieftains, in spreading conflagration through all their castles and holy houses, laying prostrate the churches of God, and plundering and violating the rich shrines of the saints. 'The blessed Trinity,' he then exclaimed, in a loud and solemn voice, 'hath at length looked down upon our sufferings, and endued you with the power and the courage, this day, to extirpate for ever the tyranny of the Danes over Ireland; thus punishing them for their innumerable crimes and sacrileges by the avenging power of the sword.' On saying these words he exhibited in his left hand a bloody crucifix, while in his right he waved triumphantly his sword, and then exclaiming, 'Was it not on this day that Christ himself suffered death for you?' gave the signal for action."

The battle lasted without pause or breathing, from sunrise till dusk of evening, when the Irish drove their foes from the field.

THE ABDUCTION OF COLONEL HICKIE'S CHILD.

ON Thursday last week, at the Town-hall, Maidenhead, Elizabeth Barry, who recently ran away with the infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Hickie, of Kidwell's-park, was brought before the Mayor (Mr. Pearce) and Messrs. J. D. Rollins, J. D. N. Pearce, Dr. Powis, Dr. Golding, and R. Nicholson, charged with abduction. Louisa Cooper, a servant in the employ of Colonel Hickie, said she knew the prisoner, who up to the 8th of October acted as nursemaid. Colonel Hickie had four children. Amelia Mary Victoria was the youngest. On the 8th of October she saw the prisoner leave the house about three o'clock in the afternoon. She was carrying the youngest child, and was taking her, as she supposed, for a walk. Having got notice to leave, the prisoner said, "I have not done with Mrs. Hickie yet. That Mrs. Hickie shall know before I leave the house." Prisoner here said she did not remember using the words. Colonel Hickie said he had given the prisoner no authority to take away his child; she did so without his consent. He offered a reward of £100 for its recovery. He received no reliable information until Sunday, the 17th, when he got a telegram from Liverpool, stating that the child was in the possession of Major Greig, the head constable, and that the nurse was also in custody. On the 18th instant he proceeded to Liverpool and received the child from Major Greig. The curls of his child's hair had been cut off and her clothing altered. Police-constable Holdway, of the Maidenhead borough police, stated that when he told the prisoner at the Liverpool police station the charge against her, she said "she took the child as a companion, and that she was going to settle in Liverpool." The prisoner being called upon for her defence, explained the threat she had used, that she had not done with Mrs. Hickie, to mean that she intended to enter into the particulars about something unpleasant occurring in the kitchen before she left. Mrs. Hickie said she was not fit for service, and she therefore resolved not to go into another situation, but to take a parlour and commence dressmaking. She was grieved to leave the child, because she loved it so, and did not think of the grief of its parents, or she would not have done it. She had sought the assistance of a priest with a view to return the child, but he declined to interfere. On Sunday last she wrote to Mrs. Hickie, telling her where the child was. She had addressed and stamped the letter, and was about to take it to the post-office when the detective called; to him she handed the letter. She was very sorry for what she had done. She was committed for trial.

THE 20,000,000fr. borrowed by the Sultan to receive the Empress Eugénie appear likely to be quite insufficient, and the Turkish Government has just decided that a deduction of 16 per cent. shall be made from the salaries of all functionaries. These men no doubt will be filled with joy at the public festivals. The Viceroy of Egypt is on his side spending immense sums; the holding and board of his private guests will cost him nearly 1,000,000fr., and the reception of the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Sultan and other members of Royal families will be considerably more expensive. Egypt will again witness the story of the seven fat kine and the seven lean; only the former will be devoured by the visitors, while the latter will be left for the fellahs, who are forced to pay for all that magnificence.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN JAPAN.—A WRESTLING MATCH BEFORE THE MIKADO AND HIS CHIEF OFFICERS.—(SEE PAGE 1543.)

OCTOBER 3

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HORRIBLE MURDER IN BELGIUM.

The Belgian papers announce the discovery of a series of crimes committed in Hornu, near Mons, within the past two years. Some four years since a young man named Jacques Dessons le Moustier, a native of Freylange, near Arlon, came to live at Hornu as a shepherd. He became acquainted with a young woman there whom he married, and soon set up as a shepherd on his own account, aided by the liberal credit obtainable from the brothers Thirion, who were large dealers in sheep at Bertrix, in the Ardennes. These brothers, though of about 50 years of age, were stalwart men of large build and stature; they were often to be seen in the market at Mons, coarsely and meanly clad, but wearing underneath stout leather belts, heavy with gold pieces, for they transacted business on a large scale. In the month of March, 1868, the eldest brother, Pierre Joseph, 62 years of age, went to Mons, and then extended his journey to places near that town. After about a month's absence, no tidings of him having reached home, the second brother, Nicholas, aged 58, came up to inquire for him, and he also disappeared. A month later the third brother, Gustavus, aged 43, left home to endeavour to discover what had become of his brothers. He again came to Mons and to Hornu and disappeared. What is most singular is, that although this triple disappearance led to a judicial inquiry, and that common rumour accused Dessons le Moustier of the murder of three brothers,

unprovided, and he took away, unobserved, what he wanted. The wife was better on the next day, but her husband took care to inform her relatives that she was so ill that she might die at any moment; and two days later, after having been nursed all day by her sister, and appearing to be much better, she took a drink at night from her husband, was seized again with violent vomitings and dysentery, and shortly afterwards died. On the next morning the husband, meeting M. Querton, told him of his wife's decease. The doctor informed the authorities, and on the next day Dessons le Moustier was arrested. When he was told that he was arrested for poisoning his wife, he exclaimed, "Ah, so it is only that!"

The authorities now saw fit to make investigations, and on Thursday last week they commenced opening the well, which had been closed up some time since. At the depth of about three metres they found a body in a state of putrefaction, which fell to pieces, and it was with some difficulty that portions of flesh covered with cloth were brought up. On the next day they found a second corpse at the bottom of the well, at a depth of five metres and perfectly dry. This body was in a good state of preservation, and attired in a blue blouse and black trousers. It was at once recognised as the corpse of Nicholas Thirion. The masonry above the other place which had been filled up was then levelled, and after digging about 60 centimetres (about two feet) a third body was found, also recognised as one of the brothers

criminal asserts he shared with Hoyon, but in the following fashion. He divided with him the amount in gold and silver, but appropriated to himself two notes of 1,000 francs each. The author of this series of horrible crimes is only 28 years of age. He pleads for speedy execution. The stomach, &c., of his wife are in the hands of an eminent analyst in Brussels for examination. The remains of the three murdered brothers were on Sunday interred in the village cemetery, in the presence of thousands of spectators from the surrounding towns and villages.

SIR EARDLEY EARDLEY AGAIN.

SIR EARDLEY GIDEON EARDLEY, whose case excited some attention a year or two since, is again in custody. The charge against him is that of obtaining various sums of money by false pretences. In the course of proceedings before Alderman Finnis at the Guildhall, Frederick Humphries said he was a carpet manufacturer, carrying on business at No. 3, King Edward-street. He first became acquainted with the prisoner at Southall railway station. Sir Eardley came up to him and said, "Do you know how Lord Derby is?" and he replied, "No, but I can find out by telegraphing to Paddington." The prisoner said he knew Colonel Talbot, and he was anxious to know how Lord Derby was. He invited the witness to go to his hotel, the Prince Alfred, at Southall, and he did so. In the course of conversation the prisoner found out that the witness had a house at Southall



A FOREST SCENE IN AUTUMN.

no steps were taken by the authorities of Mons to search his house, and they were content with simply interrogating the shepherd, notwithstanding that each of the three brothers was specifically traced to Hornu, and beyond this place no traces of them could be discovered. Dessons le Moustier returned home triumphantly, and paid his debts. He soon began to enlarge his business, and became one of the prosperous men of his commune; but his neighbours all feared and distrusted him. Soon after this he filled up a well which was in his front yard, over which he erected a large entrance gate. He also filled up a cesspool, over which he placed a small building. These circumstances led to his being closely watched by the police, but no further steps were taken. Not many days since the wife of Dessons le Moustier fell ill, and her symptoms were not a little embarrassing to Dr. Querton, for she got on pretty well in the day time, when her husband was away about his business, and she had to prepare her own drinks; but at night, when he prepared them for her, she was seized with vomitings, and other alarming symptoms showed themselves. Another physician was called in, M. Deneufbourg, and on the day of the visit of the two doctors Dessons le Moustier happened to be at home, and his wife happened also to have fits of vomiting. The doctors asked him for a bottle, that they might carry home and examine what she had discharged, and he replied angrily that there was not a bottle in the house. M. Querton, however, was not

Thirion. Like the two others, it was completely clothed, stretched at length, the arms crossed on the breast, but decomposition had set in. This discovery has created a great sensation, and it is feared that the whole has not yet been made known, for it is remembered that about two years since two cattle dealers from Quesnoy disappeared in the neighbourhood of Mons.

Dessons le Moustier, it appears, has a mistress, who is evasive, and in this condition worked in his house, the whole being known to his unfortunate wife.

On Saturday last the accused was taken blindfold to Hornu, and, on the bandage being removed, found himself in the presence of the two bodies which had been found in the well. He became frightfully pale, but when the magistrate said, "It was you who killed them," replied, "It was not I; it was Hoyon." Hoyon is a shepherd of 70 years of age, residing at Hornu. The accused was then taken to the third body, which lay where it had been found, and there he could no longer resist, but admitted that he had murdered the three brothers with the aid of Hoyon. He nevertheless denied energetically that he had poisoned his wife. He proceeded to give some details, and said that he had first made his victims drunk, and had strangled them with the aid of Hoyon. But Hoyon, who was at once arrested, denies having had any part in the crimes. Dessons le Moustier says that the first victim, Pierre, was the only one who had any money with him; he had between 3,000 and 4,000 francs, which the

and said he should like to see it. He stated that he was going to buy a large mansion from Mr. Chater, of the London Tavern, and he was going to get it through Messrs. Jackson and Graham, of Oxford-street, who were large customers of his. They went to his house after that, and he introduced the prisoner to two of his friends. On the following day, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner called at his office in the City and said he wanted some money. He stated that his bank was the London and County, at Peterborough, and asked the witness to exchange a cheque for £5 with him, which he did. On Sunday the prisoner told him that he was Lieutenant-Colonel Lefevre, and the cheque produced for £5 he wrote in the witness's presence, and signed it "H. C. Lefevre." The witness paid the cheque into his banker's, and it was returned to him unpaid. Evidence was given that the London and County Bank had no branch at Peterborough. The prisoner had admitted to the police that he had obtained the money by false cheques. It was stated that there were other cases against him, and he was remanded.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of post office-order or stamps to the amount of 3s. 10d.—[Advt.]

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
Every Evening, at 7, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Followed by, at 7.50, FORMOSA: New Four Act Drama, by Dion Boucicault: Messrs J. B. Howard, Barrett, H. Irving, David Fisher, Brittain Wright, F. Charles, and John Rouse; Mrs. Billington; Messrs. Maggie Brennan, L. Macdonald, Dalton, and Katharine Rodgers. Conclude with BORROWED PLUMES.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Every Evening, at 7, FOUNDED ON FACTS: Mr. Compton, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam. At 7.45, the New Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES: Messrs. Buckstone, Chippendale, Howe, Buckstone, jun.; Messrs. Robertson, Chippendale, Fitzwilliam, Hill. Concluding with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. Benjamin Webster.
Will Open for the Winter Season this evening (Saturday, Oct. 30), with the celebrated Drama of THE WILLOW COPSE: Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mrs. Alfred Melich, and Miss Furtado; and other entertainments.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mrs. J. W. Wood.
Every Evening, at 7, OPERETTA, TREASURE TROVE: Miss Susan Pyno, Miss H. Everard, Mr. Frank Cullin. Followed by, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER: Miss Herbert, Miss Henrade, Miss Larkin, Miss Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, Lionel Brough. To conclude with, at 10.15, Ballet, THE MAGIC WALTZ: Mlle. Ribeh, Miss Armstrong.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Under the Direction of Mr. Allerton.
This Evening, at 7.30, A KISS IN THE DARK. At 8, HAMLET: Messrs. B. Ellis, Charles Coghlan, R. Dolman, J. Neville, A. Wood, Allerton, &c.; Messrs. Granville, St. Henry, &c. Concluding with A LEGAL IMPEDIMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. W. H. Lister.
Every Evening, at 7, JEANNETTE'S WEDDING: Messrs. Augusta Thomson, Montgomery, Cloyd, and Mr. G. Elliott. At 7.45, LITTLE EMILY: Messrs. Emery, Nelson, Vaughan, Warner, St. Maur, Roberts, Irving, and G. F. Rowe; Messrs. Patti Josephs, Reinhardt, Earle, Poynter, Earnston, Lee, Ewell, and Fanny Addison. To conclude with OLD GOOSEBERRY.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Benjamin Webster.
This Evening at 7, TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING: Messrs. Ashley, C. H. Stephenson; Misses Maria and Nelly Harris. At 7.45, LOST AT SEA, A London Story: Messrs. Arthur Stirling, G. Belmont, E. Atkins, J. D. Boyeridge, C. H. Stephenson, C. J. Smith, R. Romer; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Eliza Johnstone, &c. To conclude with DOMESTIC ECONOMY: Mr. G. Belmont.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
Every Evening, at 7, THE LOTTERY TICKET: Mr. George Honey. At 8, Moore's great tragedy of THE GAMSTER: Barry Sullivan; Messrs. J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, Lin Rayne, Horsman, Lunt; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss J. Bignold, Miss M. Howard, &c. To conclude with THE WATERMAN: Messrs. George Honey, E. Cotte, Mrs. C. Horsman, &c.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This Evening, at 7.45, Seventh Appearance of Mr. H. J. Byron. At 7, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY: Mr. Henry Neville, Miss Lydia Foote. At 7.45, NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS: Messrs. Clarke, Parselle, and H. J. Byron; Messrs. Stephens, Hughes, &c. A BREACH OF PROMISE: Mr. Clarke, Miss Hughes.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7, LUSCHEN AND FRITZCHEN (Operetta): Miss Tremaine, Mr. Terrott. At 7.45, A LIFE CHASE (New Drama): Mr. Alfred Wiggin, Miss Neilson, Mr. John Clayton, Miss E. Farren. At 10.10, LINDA, OR NOT FORMOSA (Burlesque): Miss E. Farren, Miss Loseby. Ballet and Chorus.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening at 7.30, AMONG THE BREAKERS: Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Joyce; Messrs. Bufton, Goodall. After which, THE TODDLES: Mr. J. S. Clarke. To conclude with THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD: Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Messrs. Sheridan, Newton, Claire, Goodall, &c.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, CHECKMATE. At 9, New Burlesque, THE BEAST AND THE BEAUTY: Messrs. Elton, Kenward, Danvers, Dewar; Messrs. M. Oliver, C. Saunders, K. Bishop, A. Arnold. Concluding with SEA GULLS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
This Evening, at 8, SCHOOL, by T. W. Robertson (236th time): Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, Glover, and Bancroft; Miss Carlotta Addison, Mrs. B. White, and Miss Marie Wilton. Also QUITE BY ACCIDENT AND A WINNING HAZARD: Messrs. Montague, Collette, Sydney, Montgomery; Misses Augusta and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
Every Evening at 7, PERFECTION. Followed by, at 8.15, THE TURN OF THE TIDE: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, A. Nelson, Mellon, Keat W. B. Renold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryder; Messrs. S. P. Young, H. Rodson, K. Gordon, K. Hurd, H. Vanleah, and Mrs. Matthews.

CHARING-CROSS.

Under the Management of Miss E. Fowler.
Every Evening: ROOM FOR THE LADIES at 7.30; LITTLE PIES at 8.30; VERY LITTLE FAUST AND MORE MEPHISTOPHELES at 9.15. To conclude with a Farce, Saturday Next, WON AT LAST: Wybert Reeve, Miss H. Sims.

SURREY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mrs. Charles Pitt.
Every Evening, at 7, a New Farce, entitled WHO'S WHO? or, All in a Fog: Messrs. John Murray, C. F. Marshall, A. Lilly, and Miss Harriet Coveney. After which, a New Romantic Drama, entitled THE WATCH DOG OF THE WALSWING HAMS: Will Hatley, Madame Celeste; Messrs. H. Forrester, A. Rayner, J. L. Warner, A. Lilly; Messrs. A. Goller, Florence Chapman, Leigh, &c. To conclude with a Spanish Ballet: Mr. St. Maine, Miss St. Maine, and Corps de Ballet.

SADLER'S-WELLS THEATRE.

Every Evening the performances will commence with the great Drury-lane Drama of THE KING OF SCOTS, produced with all the original effects: Messrs. James Johnstone, G. Vincent, W. M. Intyre, E. Phelps, J. G. Rogers, Newbound, and Richard Edgar; Messrs. M. Eburne, Edith Stuart, and E. F. Edgar.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.
Every Evening, at 7, Offenbach's GRAND DUCHESS: Messrs. Julia Mathews, Albertazzi, and Esta; Messrs. Wilford Morgan, Ainsley Cook, Norton, O. Summers, W. H. Payne, F. Payne, H. Payne, Full Band and Chorus. After which, IN AND OUT OF SERVICE: Miss Marie Leslie and Company.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.

This Evening, at 7.30, SCENES IN THE ARENA: Messrs. R. Bell, A. Bell, and W. Bell, M. Loyal; Martini Family; Les Trois Freres Belfuit, MM. Alexandrin, Melillo, Melillo, jun., Dockrill, Hernandez, and Lemon Brothers; Melles Loyal, Vallini, Clara Rosch, M. Fat, Oceanus, and Melillo; Olivier's Wonderful Performing Monkeys; and the Italian Greyhounds.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.

Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.
MADAME TESSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.
ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.
British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; House of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Science Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.
2.—BY INTRODUCTION.
Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 31, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------|----|----|
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| PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c. | 4 | do. | 4 | 0 |
| AUCTIONS, TRADES, AMUSEMENTS, BOOKS, | 5 | do. | 2 | 6 |
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| BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS... | 5 | do. | 2 | 6 |
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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

THE IRISH OUTRAGE.

"HE was a much esteemed and respected gentleman, of most industrious and retiring habits." This is the description given on good authority of Mr. O'Brien, of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim. Mr. O'Brien, however, has been, within sight of his door and of the police barrack of Carrateriff, attacked by several men who were lying in wait for him, and murdered with circumstances of great brutality. His head was beaten to pieces, and he was so mangled as not to be recognisable. The police, with their usual activity, have taken up nine people. They always do; sometimes, indeed, more. But to that the population are quite used, and as they all invariably are let loose again, they pay little or no attention to this custom of the law. The Evening Mail informs us that the outrage is undoubtedly agrarian, as Mr. O'Brien, in the capacity of agent to his cousin, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, the owner of an estate in Sligo, had had some difficulty with some of the tenants. This is the twelfth or thirteenth gentleman who has been assassinated in Ireland by the sentence of a law which sets the laws of the realm openly and successfully at defiance. In one alone of all these deliberate and pre-determined murders has a man been brought to trial. In the instance of that one man the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and he has again to stand his trial. But such was the sympathy exhibited for the prisoner that the Attorney-General has obtained a rule to move the case out of the county in which the crime was committed, because the Crown does not feel itself justified

in asking loyally disposed jurymen to risk their lives in support of the law. In other words, the law officers of the Crown recognise the fact that there is in Ireland an unwritten law opposing by organisation the written law of the realm to which the people render primary allegiance. The Crown can neither certainly detect nor surely convict the guilty, nor can it efficiently protect the peaceable, the industrious, and the loyal.

In the midst of this state of things, the offenders are at large unconvicted and unpunished and the lynch law of Ireland holds the Crown at arms'-length, and successfully defies it. It would be better to withdraw an Executive that is so helpless, and formally to abrogate a social organisation so impotent, than to continue to pretend to govern when an established government can enforce nothing and protect nobody. Better to give permission to the assailed and conspired against to form their own organisations and to meet the lynch law of the organised assassins by a lynch law of their own. In no part of the world, civilised or uncivilised, is there an instance to be found of such pre-eminence of murder as a governing device. In the distant and uncultivated wilds into which America is thrusting the shod-foot of civilisation, by the aid of pioneers as rough as the country they are penetrating, murder is not infrequent, but even their law is upheld by administrators who vindicate it surely and promptly. Even that wild social organisation has established an executive stronger than those who opposed it. Even in the prairie and the forest of America the population, reckless of life as they are, detects and catches the criminal. Their sympathy is with the murdered, not with the murderers.

The Government has avowed, and the whole country has acknowledged, that the laws regulating transactions with land in Ireland require extensive alteration. It is thought that a scheme for their amendment will be the first measure submitted to Parliament when it meets. We may justly and reasonably hope that this change will be such that when it obtains complete operation, and its influence becomes fully felt, it will produce contentment among the people and advance the development of the resources of the kingdom. But it must not be left to any such measure to avert or punish murder, nor must the special duty of the Executive be shifted to the Legislature. It is not credible that the Crown must of necessity veil its sceptre before the bludgeon of the assassin; nor can we listen to the assertion that it is beyond the power of a good police system to beat the action of secret societies. The truth is the existing system is not good. A police force organised on purely military principles may be defeated, probably will always be defeated, by an antagonistic force that has no distinctive mark for recognition. The Government police look like police, walk like police, are dressed like police, and even the detective sections have been at some time seen in uniform. The police of the secret societies are not distinguishable from any other of the population, and permeate everywhere. Their opportunities and their power of detection are tenfold, therefore, to those of the Government force.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

The United Kingdom Alliance has issued its annual manifesto, and congratulated its members on the "increased and increasing support given by the public to the movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic." We desire to speak of this Association with the utmost respect, because of the two things necessary to any great movement—an object and the means of attaining it—it is manifestly in possession of one. Nor can we refuse our sympathy to men whose aim is to put down drunkenness. It would be impossible to exaggerate the evils that spring from that sin. To thousands of English homes it is an unmitigated curse, bringing along with it other sins worse, if possible, than itself. There is a proverb which says that when poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window; but when drunkenness reels into a house it drives out everything else that is worth having. It replaces plenty and respectability with hunger and raggedness, in whose train come ignorance and crime. If it could be shown that there are any means by which we could put an end to it without unduly circumscribing the liberty of those who can use stimulants without abusing them, there would not be a moment's hesitation as to their adoption. It is in this that the difficulty consists. The majority of the people take their allowance of beer, or spirits, or wine, when they can get it, without hurt to themselves and their families. Are they to be deprived of a reasonable enjoyment because there are persons who convert it into a sin?

We think, with the utmost respect for the motives of the Alliance, that the object they aim at is impossible. Temperate men will not be cut off from a wholesome enjoyment because there are others who have not the moral courage to drink without drinking to excess, and who must either find refuge from themselves in total abstinence or must rush into the abyss of utter degradation. Nor will we believe that there is no other hope for the repression of drunkenness except the prohibition of the means of getting drunk.

It seems to us that the Alliance has no right to demand of Parliament a measure which will be immensely inconvenient to the sober portion of the community, so long as they leave untied a means of attaining their object which will not involve such inconvenience. Before the Legislature is asked to prohibit the admitted and great evils which attend the liquor traffic, it should be shown that it has exhausted every available means of so regulating it as to avoid them. This has yet to

be done. But we have another and greater objection to the "platform" of the Alliance. We doubt the possibility of making people sober by the plan they propose, and even if it were possible we doubt whether it would be advisable. Grant that in a town having a population of thirty thousand, the requisite two-thirds would be willing to put Sir Wilfrid Lawson's bill into force. Is it conceivable that the other ten thousand would quietly submit to drink water instead of beer, at the dictation of their neighbours? We cannot imagine a more likely means of exciting "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" than such a proposal. In small country towns there are plenty of occasions of strife between majorities and minorities, but of all the devices for the promotion of discord the scheme patronised by the Alliance is the most ingenious and the most likely to be fertile. We cannot but respect the sentiment which has set the Alliance in motion. We sympathise cordially with its wishes. But it is impossible to be blind to the fact that its zeal has outstripped its discretion.

THE AMNESTY DEMONSTRATION.

On Sunday, notwithstanding the recommendation of the chairman of the Amnesty Committee, the great demonstration in favour of releasing the remainder of the Fenian prisoners was held in Hyde-park. It had been arranged that the various processions should leave their several quarters and rendezvous in Trafalgar-square at 1 p.m., and before that hour this locality was crowded. Along the terrace under the National Gallery was drawn up the first part of the procession, a body of 500 women, which was afterwards increased by further arrivals to a total it is said, of above a thousand. These were headed by a young female attired in green, and bearing a small green banner embroidered in gold, with a harp and the words "God save Ireland." On the arrival of the secretary of the committee at half-past one the procession started, headed by six horsemen, after whom were borne, side by side, the American flag and a large green banner, similar to that which headed the women's procession. Next came the Amnesty Committee and a brass band, followed by the "Ladies' procession." Banners with the inscriptions, "Release our brethren," "Let the captives free," &c., were also borne in this procession. Next came the St. Patrick's Brotherhood, the United Labourers, some friendly societies, and the various district processions. The procession moved through Pall-mall, not without a few lusty cheers at the Reform Club, and through Regent-street, Grosvenor-square, and Audley-street into Oxford-street, and so to the Marble Arch, where already a dense crowd was assembled. Among the men who walked in procession was a considerable sprinkling of females. By far the greater number of the processionists were respectably attired. Every one wore a green sash, or green branch to imitate yew. Along the whole route crowds of spectators accompanied the procession, and in the park a good many thousands had already assembled to witness the demonstration, if not to take part in it. The contingents from Holborn, Finsbury, Clerkenwell, and the eastern districts did not arrive in the square in time to accompany the first part of the procession, and they took the route along Piccadilly, entering by Hyde-park corner. In this procession marched the "Pioneers of Liberty," displaying a banner with the words, "Disobedience to tyrants is a duty to God," and not far off was an orange banner with the emblazon in blue letters, "Put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry." "Release the political prisoners" was another motto, while another banner appealed to the Government to do so, or retract their pledge to govern Ireland in accordance with Irish opinion. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable instance of want of taste was evidenced in the displaying of the American flag as the rallying point of the meeting at the chairman's post. In seeking the mercy of the Crown it would have been in better taste to have done so under the shadow of our own national flag; but no union jack was to be seen in any portion of the procession. In reference to the stars and stripes displayed the remark of an American lady—a spectator—is worth noting. She said, "We Americans have no sympathy with this kind of thing, and I should like to see that flag torn up."

Hyde-park presented an aspect in some degree similar to that which it displayed on several occasions during the late Reform agitation. If the presence of large numbers in the park be an evidence of success, such evidence the Amnesty Committee can now produce. It is difficult to estimate the numbers of such a multitude as congregated in the park on Sunday. Taken altogether they covered a very large tract of ground, but save in two or three spots this was but sparsely occupied. In the immediate vicinity of the chairman the crowd was extremely dense, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the representatives of the press could maintain their footing on a fragment of a tree which was made use of as a platform, for in this spot whatever of the rough element existed in the crowd appeared to predominate, and now and then at one end of the prostrate trunk a rush was made which sent its occupants off on the other side. Attempts to preserve order close to the chairman were made with tolerable success, for the business of the meeting was got through without much difficulty, and these in the immediate vicinity of the speakers exerted themselves to keep off the pressure from the outside, which, however, from time to time became too great for them. The trees in the vicinity were occupied as usual by boys and men, two or three of whom came tumbling down much to the consternation of those beneath, but fortunately without any very serious consequences. At some distance from the platform was halted the procession from Clerkenwell, and here also was a tolerably dense crowd, numbering some hundreds. In another place was a crowd closely packed together to listen to two men going through a burlesque of the Liberator, the burden of which was the land laws. At one or two other spots might be seen a couple of men arguing some political question, who thus also attracted a number of listeners. But save the few hundreds who surrounded the chairman and those under the banners above alluded to, the persons who occupied Hyde-park yesterday might have been merely an unusual number of the population taking the air on Sunday. It must be said, however, that among those who circulated freely were some hundreds who wore ornate uniforms and other insignia, evidencing that they were present for the purpose of demonstrating, and that those who had formed "the ladies' procession" were also present, though not in large numbers. But it was clearly evident

that a very large proportion of those in the park had come out to see the crowd, former experience having shown that little was to be feared. Save in the immediate vicinity of the speakers perfect order was observed; it was only at this spot that the want of perfect organisation which in general characterised the Reform demonstrations was observable.

At the place where the Holborn and Clerkenwell division had halted speeches in favour of the amnesty were made to a considerable crowd by Mr. Osborne and others. The speaking at the first platform commenced at three, and the whole of the proceedings terminated at about a quarter-past four. The utmost good order was observed throughout, and the police in the park were so few as to be scarcely observable. When one had occasion to seize a pickpocket he had no need to fear any interference from the bystanders, for it was pretty clear that there was a tolerable sprinkling among the crowd of stalwart and steady-looking men wearing green ribbons who were determined not to allow the roughs to interfere in any way. The only failure in the demonstration was in that part of the programme which had provided that a clear space should be kept around the chairman, but in every other respect the proceedings were most orderly, and the park was quietly cleared at an early hour. It was stated that a sufficient reserve of police was in readiness, but no occasion presented itself for calling them out.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Our directions this week may be compressed into very close limits, for our gardens, in a general way, begin to look too cheerless now to attract any but the most persevering of amateurs to their cultivation. The chrysanthemum, it is true, will enliven the scene for some weeks, but these plants are by this time in position, we hope, securely staked and neatly trimmed, and so will require little further attention till their bloom is over. So far as indoor plants are concerned, the best advice that can be given is to water very sparingly, remove all dead and decaying leaves, and give air as often as possible.

Rose planting is the principal outdoor work in November, but it must only be done when the soil is comparatively dry; if wet sets in it is best to lay the plants in by the heels and wait till better times.

The bulbs to be planted this month are hyacinths, crocuses, scillias, crown imperials, lilliums, irises, narcissus, jonquils, daffodils, and early tulips.

Now that the beds are being cleared of their summer occupants, we may again say something of hardy flowers. To grow herbaceous plants in a satisfactory manner, a good deep sandy loam and an open sunny position are the first requisites. Many beautiful subjects will, however, grow in the worst of soils and the worst of situations, but, for anything like a collection, the beds and borders require to be exposed to all the winds of heaven; they should not be over-shadowed by trees; they should be well drained, yet naturally retaining a certain degree of moisture all the summer, and in the first preparation a liberal dressing of manure should be deeply dug in, and the soil left quite rough until the time of planting. The month of October is the best in the whole year to prepare the beds and borders, because bedding plants can then be taken up, and a variety of early-flowering bulbs may be planted with the herbaceous plants; and November is the best time to plant both classes of subjects. If the work cannot be done now, the preparation of the ground may be attended to any time during winter, and the planting may be performed in February; but we say emphatically, now is the time to prepare for a display which shall begin with the dawn of spring, and charge continuously all the summer long, and even show some gaiety in the gloomy months of late autumn.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Greenhouse.—On bright days, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, open all the ventilators, to cause a free circulation of air amongst the plants. Avoid using fire-heat as much as possible consistent with the safety of the plants, and give very little water to those that have finished their growth, or which it is desirable to throw into a state of rest. Plants in pits will endure short periods of frost better if kept well aired and moderately dry. In case of a severe frost, now to be looked for, light a brisk fire early in the day; give air while the sun shines, shut up early, and trust to covering up rather than keep the fire burning all night. A clear sky and a few points of north in the wind may be considered indications of frost, and at such times the cultivator should be on his guard. Generally we have one sharp frost at this season, and then no more till near or after Christmas, and the frost generally follows close upon heavy rains. Primulas and Cyclamens to be kept in the warmest part of the house, and have every encouragement to push forward to bloom. Keep these near the glass where there is no drip.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Caulidowers and lettuce for keeping over winter should be kept rather dry, and as much as possible exposed to the weather, to keep them stocky and hard. Keep the lights or glasses on always at night from this time forth, removing them every morning, except during frost or drenching rains. In wet, muggy weather, tilt the lights upon blocks of wood or bricks, so as to create a circulation of air amongst the plants, and yet keep them from being soddened with water.

Kitchen-garden crops to be kept clean, all dead leaves removed, the ground frequently hoed between cabbage, &c. Thin winter spinach, clear off Brussels sprouts in compartments as used, and dig the ground over as soon as vacant. Broccoli in rich soil, and growing too strong, must be either taken up and laid in trenches rather close together, with their heads to the north, or beeled over. This is the only effectual way of preserving them in a sharp winter; besides, when laid down as suggested, a little dry litter can easily be thrown over the plants when necessary.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Fruit-trees to be planted as soon as possible; manure not to be used unless the ground is in a poor condition, and then a little fresh soil should be used with it, if possible. Gooseberries and currants should now be lifted if required, as the next year's crop will be less jeopardised by getting them early to the places in which they are to fruit. Fork in a good dressing of manure between the trees in old plantations. Put in cuttings of choice sorts; the cuttings to be straight ripe shoots of this year, and all the lower buds removed, so as to prevent the throwing up of suckers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 21.

The strike of the linendrapers' assistants continues. It is stated that everywhere there is a determination not to yield. Many young men are arriving from the provinces, and in many shops young women are being employed in the places of those now on strike.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 12.30 p.m.

A heavy rain has been falling during the whole of the morning, but has now ceased. Up to the present hour no visible measures of precaution have been taken, and there are no symptoms of a manifestation. Everything leads to the belief that the day will pass over peaceably.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 3 p.m.

At two o'clock this afternoon the Emperor took a walk, accompanied by M. Beville, on the Terrace of the garden of the Tuileries, in a part protected from the rain. His Majesty was warmly cheered by a crowd of about 2,000 persons who had collected in the Place de la Concorde and in the garden of the Tuileries.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN AMERICA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has gone upon a hunting excursion in the Ottawa Valley.

THE INSURRECTION IN DALMATIA.

CATTARO, Oct. 23, Noon.

DURING the night from Thursday to Friday the insurgents surprised, through treachery, the fort and convent of Stagnavich, killing the Austrian commander and a number of the garrison.

The town of Buda is also threatened by the macontents.

CATTARO, Oct. 28, Evening.

This afternoon the forts Trinita and Gorazda were attacked by the insurgents, who were, however, repulsed with fearful slaughter, and driven back beyond Fort Trinita.

RAGUSA, Oct. 23.

Advices received from Trebigne assert that 1,300 Christian rayahs of the Turkish province of Herzegovina are about to make common cause with the Dalmatian insurgents.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 21.

Perfect tranquillity is re-established throughout the whole Peninsula.

It is stated that the Government has determined not to reorganise the militia regiments which have been dissolved.

MADRID, Oct. 25, Evening.

It is rumoured that Marshal Serrano threatens to resign the Regency should a rupture take place between the Unionists and the Progressists.

A managing committee, composed of five deputies from each party—namely Progressists, Democrats, and Unionists—has been appointed by the majority of the Cortes.

The committee will meet to-night for the purpose of drawing up a plan of conciliation.

MADRID, Oct. 26.

The sitting of the committee of management appointed yesterday by the majority of the Cortes to settle the basis of a programme of conciliation lasted all night, but it was impossible to come to any understanding on the questions. The solution of the crisis is postponed to future sittings. Conciliatory efforts continue to be made, although great difficulties are in the way.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24, Evening.

THE Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, Count Eulenberg, and suite arrived in the Bosphorus this morning on board the Sultan's yacht, attended by Raouf Pasha, the Prussian corvette Hertha, and the gunboat Dolphin.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, Evening.

The marriage of Prince Charles of Roumania with the Princess Elizabeth will take place between the 10th and 15th of next month, at the Castle of Wied. The prince and his consort will immediately afterwards leave for Roumania.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.

The Empress Eugénie left at one o'clock this afternoon for Alexandria, taking the direct route. The Sultan bade her Majesty farewell at the Palace of Beglerbeg.

The Imperial yacht Aigle was accompanied by the French men-of-war Ajaccio and Forbin, and by the Sultan's yacht and four Turkish iron-clads. Troops lined both sides of the Bosphorus, and the forts fired a parting salute.

During the whole day the weather, previously bad, was uninterruptedly beautiful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21, Evening.

The Empress Eugénie before leaving received the wives of the Turkish functionaries, and gave the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to the Seraskier, and minor orders to a few others.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 22.

The Empress of the French arrived here this morning at daybreak in the Imperial yacht Aigle. No salute was fired on her arrival, in compliance with her Majesty's request. The Empress disembarked at the Railway Wharf at half-past ten, and proceeded direct to Cairo, accompanied by the Khédive, who had arrived yesterday from Cairo to receive her Majesty.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN JAPAN.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been received by the Mikado, publicly as well as privately, and with marked cordiality, an event considered as unprecedented, and of a highly gratifying character. His royal highness proceeds by the Tientsin route to Peking.

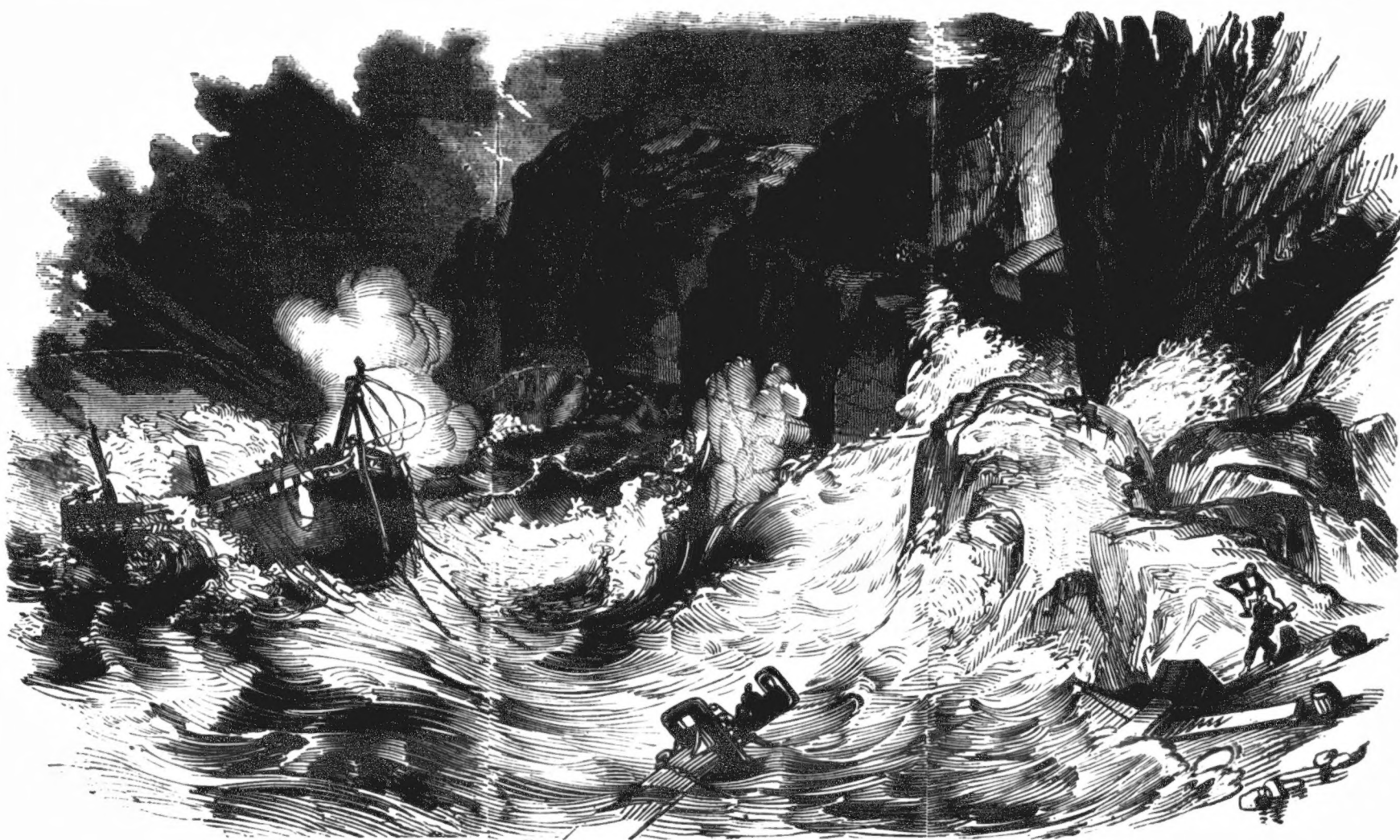
A complimentary dinner has been given by the foreign residents of Yokohama to Admiral Keppel, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was present.

We give on page 1549 a wrestling match before the Mikado and his chiefs; and, as this is a popular sport with the Japanese, no doubt the Duke of Edinburgh was favoured with a special wrestling match for his express gratification and amusement.



IRELAND OF THE PAST.—BRIAN BORU DEFEATING THE DANES.—(SEE PAGE 1539.)

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THE RECENT GALES ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.—(SEE PAGE 1546.)

Entombed Alive.

BY A SETTLER IN THE FAR WEST.

For thirty years I have made my home on the plains and among the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, also spending a portion of my time in the Golden State of the Pacific. In 1849 I started with a party to cross the plains, in hopes of making my fortune a-digging for the shining dust that people said was to be had just for the picking up. There was a dozen of us, all first-rate jovial fellows; all of them having had more or less experience in roughing it on the prairies of the West.

We had no womenkind among us to hinder our progress, so we got over the ground pretty fast, and reached Salt Lake several days before we had expected when we set out. We were all well and hearty, and in the best spirits; and after spending three days with the Saints, and getting a view of some of the ladies claimed by Brigham and his elders, who didn't seem at all averse to our company, we turned our backs upon them, and our faces towards the setting sun.

The plains were no longer before us, but a country filled with deep valleys and steep rugged mountains. The third day after entering upon this region, we encamped for the night on the bank of a wild torrent, that was swollen almost to the size of a river by the recent rains. It had been with great difficulty that we got safely across; and although it was but the middle of the afternoon, we resolved to go no further that night, as one of our party complained of not feeling well.

After the arrangements for camping had been well-nigh completed, and as the sun was still some two hours high, and not feeling very much fatigued, I threw my rifle over my shoulder, and told my companions that I was going to take an hour's tramp up the stream, where a dark gorge opened among the mountains, in hopes to get a chance shot at something that would serve to help us make up a supper. None of the boys offered to accompany me, and after receiving a caution not to wander too far, and to return to the camp before nightfall, I set out.

The way was rougher than I expected, and more than once I had half a mind to turn back; but I persevered, and for half an hour picked my way up the rough valley, which was hemmed in by rugged mountains, or, rather, by high cliffs, that, owing to some convulsion of nature, had cast huge masses from their sides, almost blocking up the narrow space that existed between their base and the banks of the ravine, and in some places partially filling the bed of the stream, over which the water rushed with a noise almost deafening.

I had lost sight of the smoke that arose from our camp-fire, owing to the course of the stream that conformed itself to the valley; and all this time I had seen nothing that I would deign to waste powder and bullet upon, so that I began to think that I should be obliged to return to the camp as empty-handed as when I set out. I toiled on, perhaps fifty yards further, clambering over the jagged rocks that blocked my way; and at last, discouraged at my want of success, I was on the point of turning back, when I espied, but a short distance before me, close to where a few bushes grew out from the cliff, a small creature, though, from the glimpse I got of it, I could not distinguish what it was. Glad of the chance for a shot, I scrambled along over the rocks to a position that I coveted; but before it was reached the creature, whatever it was, had disappeared, and no trace of it could I find after searching several minutes where I was sure I had seen it.

Disappointed, I was on the point of turning back, when a

loud clap of thunder resounded through the sky, and the next moment large drops of rain began to fall. Startled at the sudden approach of the storm, that I had been all unmindful of, I glanced upward, and saw that a dense black cloud was rising above the cliffs, that had been the means of my not perceiving its approach.

I knew full well that one of these sudden storms was no slight thing to encounter, and that unless I could find some place of shelter among the rocks, I must experience a thorough drenching, as it would be impossible for me to reach the camp before it would break with all its fury.

It suddenly occurred to me that a short distance back I had seen what appeared to be the entrance to a cavern. I had noticed it particularly, from the fact that a large rock hung above the entrance, which looked to me as if the faintest jar would displace it, and send it crashing down over the aperture.

I hastily retreated to this spot, but upon reaching it, I hesitated about entering. The great boulder, lying upon a mass of crumbling rock, looked even more threatening than when I had passed it. Then I thought that I was childish in my fears, as the rock had doubtless remained for ages in the same position that it now occupied. Another clap of thunder and a deluge of rain decided me, and I passed into the cave on all fours, but not until I had tried the boulder with all my strength, though then I could not help thinking how foolish it was in me to think of moving it. Apparently I might as well have attempted to shake the entire cliff, as far as effecting any result was concerned.

I found the cave to be about ten feet in length, half as many in breadth, and perhaps four in height. It was lighted to its furthest extent, and there was a narrow passage extending from thence further into the mountain, though so obstructed by sand and large rocks that the aperture left would hardly have admitted of the passage of a fox.

All this I noticed, as, seated with my back against the wall, I listened to the raging of the tempest without, the fury of which I do not remember ever having seen equalled.

Half an hour passed; and the storm, instead of abating, seemed to increase in intensity, and I began to think that I should have to pass the night where I was. I knew, by the thundering of the water in the ravine, that it was fast rising. From where I sat, indeed, I could see the torrents in miniature cataracts dashing down the face of the cliffs on the opposite side of the stream. It seemed, I fancied, almost as the flood must have appeared at its commencement.

I had begun to feel secure in my place of refuge, and the fact of the huge boulder being above my head no longer troubled me, when, suddenly, to my unspeakable terror, I saw a huge rock washed from its sandy base, and go plunging down into the ravine. Horrors! what if the one before me should fall, and block me up? I seized my rifle, and sprang towards the outlet. The storm was preferable to my place of shelter.

"Heaven have mercy!" I cried, as I felt the movement of the cliff above me; and then, to my horror and despair, the great boulder, loosened by the torrents of rain, slipped from its resting-place, and, ere I could escape, hemmed me in perfect darkness.

I was entombed alive!

The horror of my situation came upon me with such force, that I did what I never did before nor since—I fainted away.

How long I remained insensible, I know not; but, when at last I came to myself again, I thought it was a terrible dream. But the illusion soon wore off, and the stern reality was before me, and I began calmly to think of what chance I had of escaping from my living tomb.

Very little, indeed, was there for hope in the prospect be-

fore me. No prison bars were as strong as those that held me back from the outer world, that I had never prized so highly as I now began to do. There seemed no possible hope, for man with his unaided strength could never move the huge rock that sealed up the entrance to my sepulchre.

A faint ray of light came in on one side of my prison house and through the crevice came the sound of the roaring river, swollen to double its usual volume down in the bed of the ravine. The crevice would give me air, and would tell me when night would come and go, so long as life might remain to me. My companions would doubtless search long for me and could I not make myself heard should they chance to pass near? This gave me a ray of hope, that I hugged to my heart as drowning men will, they say, clutch to straws; but my heart again sank within me as the roar of the torrent filled my ears. No human voice could be heard above that terrible sound, which was increasing in violence every moment.

I threw myself on the bottom of the cave, and gave up to the despair that lay upon me, crushing me, as it were, into the earth. Many were the hours of danger that I had passed through; times when it seemed that there was no possible chance of escape; yet hope had never completely forsaken me as it had now.

The ray of light faded away, and all was darkness. Night had come to me in my tomb, as dark and terrible as though I was surrounded by scores of mouldering dead. As time must seem to the spirits of the lost, so that night seemed to me. Morning came at last, and again a little hope returned with the ray of light that found its way in to me, as if to say that I was not entirely cut off from the outer world.

The roar of the torrent still sounded in my ears, but not so loud as it had done. If my comrades should come up to seek for me, it might be possible that I might make myself heard. But how was I to know when they had come? Try as I would, I could not gain a position where I could get a glimpse of the world without. My only chance was to call aloud at the top of my voice, and hour after hour I did so, until I was so hoarse that I could hardly speak; but I heard nothing come from without to repay me for the exertion I had made. The forenoon wore away, and I began to feel the pangs of hunger and thirst, and then, and not till then, did I fully realize all the horrors of my situation. My despair was terrible, and in my agony I threw myself on my face, upon the floor of the cavern, and with the action a new hope sprang up in my heart.

For the first time since my imprisonment the thought came to me that a possibility of escape lay at the back of the cave. If I could but remove the obstructions that blocked up the passage, so that I could pass through, it might possibly lead to daylight in some direction. Caves often have more than one outlet or entrance, and such might be the case in this one.

Faint as this hope was, I clung to it, and went to work with a will. The rocks I found that I could not move easily, and the sand I scraped away with my hands, and soon I had a place large enough to force my way through. Encouraged by this, I did so, and after crawling along for some fifteen or twenty feet, I found myself in a large apartment of a height that would admit of standing erect. Another passage led off to the right from this, and I at once entered it, although it was so dark that I had to feel my way along. The way was crooked, turning sharp angles and long curves, and I could form no idea of the direction in which I was going. It seemed almost interminable; but at last, to my great joy, I saw a light ahead, and in a few moments I stood in the bright sunshine that I had never expected to have seen again.

You can imagine the state of my feelings as I made my way

down the bank of the stream, after casting one look up to where the great boulder was lying that had sealed up my tomb. It was larger than I had thought, and the strength of our whole party could not have moved it.

There was great joy at the camp over my return; my companions had spent the night, and all the day thus far, in looking for me, and had come to the conclusion that I must have fallen into the ravine, and been washed away, and in a half-hour more would have been on their way, leaving me to my fate.

THE BOOENT GALES.

THE gales of last week were terribly destructive of shipping, and even life, all along the coast. The following are the more important accounts of the disasters that have reached us.

Great Gumsby, Thursday.—The gale abated on Wednesday, and we are realizing its frightful effects from the reports coming in from all parts of this Lincolnshire coast. Eighteen vessels were stranded between Gumsby and Totten Haven, and several are perfect wrecks. A few miles lower down, the Diana, the last of the once famous whaling fleet, belonging to Hull, after trying in vain with the assistance of a steam tug to make the mouth of the Humber, parted company and drifted ashore off Donna Nook, at 5.30 a.m. The crew were all saved, and seventeen of them, after being in a perilous condition for many hours, were rescued by the lifeboat.

The brig *Hamsterley Hall*, Lyall, master, of Blyth, from Cronstadt for Hull, with a cargo of deals, went ashore on the Sandale, and is a dismantled wreck. The Humber pilot, Thomas Cracknell, was on board, and he lashed himself to a plank, jumped overboard, and was drowned; the rest of the crew were saved by the Donna Nook lifeboat.

The brig *Amphitrite*, Wilson master, belonging to North Shields, was hauled by the *Hamsterley Hall*, drove on shore, and has since gone to pieces off Donna Nook.

The brig *Pauli Viets Chow*, Captain Ahrens, from Rostock for Leith, lost her mainmast and anchors, and drove on shore. She has a cargo of wheat on board, and there is now a prospect of saving this.

The cod smack *Harlequin*, W. Crowe master, was run into by a steamer and soon afterwards drove ashore. She is severely damaged. Stores and ballast have been removed in expectation of getting her off. The master and one hand are missing, and supposed to be drowned.

A clipper schooner drove ashore off Donna Nook, and seven hands were observed lashed in the rigging. The life boat tried several times to reach them, but without success. At 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday last the rocket apparatus was brought from Saltfleet and four rockets were fired, but without result, falling short of the vessel. At 3.30 she fell over on her broadside and went to pieces, and all hands perished. A chronometer was picked up the same night with "Captain Jones, ship *Blue Jacket*," upon it, and a certificate dated Newcastle-on-Tyne so late as October 16, 1869. It is thought that the name of the schooner may be the *Blue Jacket*.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Thursday.—The master of the French *chasse-maree* *Irma* arrived here this morning, and reported the total loss of his vessel with all on board, except himself and another man. During the hurricane on Tuesday night the *Irma* came into collision with a Swedish brig lying in the roadstead. The master and one man contrived to scramble on board the brig. The French vessel rapidly filled with water, and drifting into Corton roadstead, foundered with the remainder of the crew. Numerous fishing-vessels are being towed in to-day, more or less damaged. Several smacks are missing.

LOWESTOFT, Wednesday evening.—The brig *Vedra*, Cooper, master, of Blyth, from Cronstadt for London, with oats, struck on the Bawdsey Sands about 4.45 a.m. on Wednesday, during a heavy gale from the N.N.W., and soon afterwards sank. The crew, eight in number, took to their boat and were picked up by the *Ludworth*, screw steamer Captain Meldrum; they were landed here about noon of the same day, and were received at the Sailors' Home, and were subsequently forwarded to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.

BLAKENEY, (NORFOLK), Oct. 20.—At daylight yesterday (says the Rev. R. H. Tillard) a large brig was seen to be ashore on the West Sands, off this place, with a signal of distress flying in the main rigging. The weather was terrific, a gale of wind blowing from the north and bringing in a very heavy sea—one of the heaviest that have been seen on our coast for years. The lifeboat *Brightwell*, belonging to the National Institution, was launched, went out to the vessel, and took off eight men and a boy, who were brought up in the boat to Blakeney-quay, which they reached about 9 a.m. The brig was the *John and Mary*, of Shields, 262 tons, bound thence from Havre, in ballast.

Again, at daylight this morning a brig was observed ashore on the west side of Blakeney harbour-way. She was lying on her beam-ends. The wind and sea were tremendous, but the lifeboat was launched, and as she neared the wreck the crew made signals of distress. The brig was a total wreck, and was expected to go to pieces every minute, her bows and quarter being stove in, and other damage done. Her two boats were washed away. The crew of six men, who were very much exhausted, were with some difficulty got into the lifeboat from the lee main rigging. Their vessel was the *Ravensworth*, of Hartlepool, 177 tons, bound thence from Wyburg with a cargo of timber. The wind is still high from N.N.E., but is calm compared to yesterday's gale.

LEFRACOMBE, Oct. 20.—Mr. N. Vye, J.P., states that the Broadwater lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution had only been in harbour about half-an-hour after her service yesterday afternoon when a schooner, with a signal of distress flying, was seen about four miles off. As fortunately the boat had not been hauled up, she at once put to sea again, and on reaching the schooner put two men on board her, and accompanied her to the harbour. The schooner is the *Commodore*, of Waterford, Augustine Walsh master. She has a crew of five men, and was on her way from Waterford for Newport, with a cargo of pitwood. Her mainsail, foresail, and jibboom were gone, and the crew much exhausted. The captain, it seems, was ignorant of the coast, and said he must have run his vessel on shore but for the appearance and assistance of the lifeboat.

SHERINGHAM (NORFOLK), Oct. 19.—A terrible gale from

the N.N.E. has been blowing here all day, and in the height of it the schooner *Trusty*, of Boston, came on shore off Ranton about a mile and a half from Sheringham Beach, to the eastward (writes the Rev. Lethbridge Moore). The lifeboat *Duncan*, belonging to the Lifeboat Society, was launched as soon as the fate of the vessel appeared inevitable, and after a severe pull reached her, and rescued the crew of three men, who had taken to the rigging when the schooner grounded amid the breakers, which cleared her decks, and at times almost hid her from view. The lifeboat behaved admirably, and was managed most creditably by her crew, whose confidence is increased in their noble boat.

DONNA NOOK (LINCOLNSHIRE, Oct. 20.)—Mr. W. Robinson reports that a schooner, supposed to be French, has gone ashore, and all attempts to save her crew of seven or eight men, either with the lifeboat or with the mortar apparatus, have, unhappily, proved useless. Two brigs also stranded during the night; all hands saved except the pilot. There cannot be less than 80 shipwrecked sailors here. One, a German, has a broken thigh, and another, a Scotchman, it was thought, would not survive, but he is better this morning. Altogether there have been eight complete wrecks, and the beach is literally covered with stores, timber, oil-casks, &c.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

At nine o'clock on Sunday night a shocking accident happened at the Welwyn Junction on the Great Northern Railway, 20 miles north of London, resulting in the death of three passengers, and the more or less serious injury of several others.

The eight o'clock p.m. down train from London on Sunday stopped at all stations to Peterborough. It arrived at Hatfield in good time, and started for the next station, Welwyn Junction, being about 2½ miles farther on. The signalman at the junction saw the train, which consisted of 13 vehicles besides the engine and tender, pass his box all right, and had begun to signal its approach to Welwyn Station, when, from some cause not yet explained, a dreadful crash was occurred, and the engine came to a dead stop. Two horse-boxes, immediately following it, left the rails, and ran a short distance by the side of the line, without doing or incurring any injury. The remaining carriages, of different classes, were thrown into inextricable confusion. One or two were smashed into splinters by the concussion, some broke from their couplings and got across the line, while others fell over on their sides, and were partially broken up. Fortunately there were not many passengers, and of these the greater part struggled clear of the wrecked train and did not sustain very severe injuries. A woman was found lying dead outside the line of rails, her head and body fearfully mangled, and by the light of the moon, which was shining brilliantly at the time, the body of a man was seen lying underneath the framework of one of the overturned second-class carriages. When he was extricated it was found that he too was quite dead, and that his body was dreadfully mangled. The death of both man and woman must have been instantaneous. It has since been ascertained that they were husband and wife, and that they had been travelling from London in a second-class compartment. The man was an elderly person named Waldon, managing forman for Mr. C. W. Wilshe, at Frythe farm, near Welwyn.

Attention was next directed to a young man who was found lying in another overturned carriage. He could not be got out until the panels of the compartment were broken in. He was still conscious, but evidently fast sinking to death. One of his legs was smashed, and he had sustained other injuries. Dr. Drage, of Hatfield (the local medical officer of the railway company), with his assistant; some other medical gentlemen from Welwyn and the neighbourhood; Mr. Seymour Clarke and Mr. Cockshott, from London; Mr. R. Johnson, engineer, from Hitchin; and other officials, soon arrived, and everything possible was done for the sufferers until the worst cases had been removed, with the dead bodies, back to Hatfield, and those less seriously hurt had been attended to at the gate cottage, kept by a foreman platelayer. The young man whose leg was so badly fractured, died soon after his removal. His name was Charles Sell; his parents live at Luton, and he was in the employment of Messrs. Freshwater and Co., bootmakers, of Welwyn.

Hedges, the guard in charge of the train, escaped with comparatively slight injuries, and so did the driver and stoker; but a porter who had been taken on as a supernumerary guard at King's-cross, in consequence of the length of the train, was badly hurt, and is now at Hatfield. The other injured persons were all able to resume their journeys in a few hours by the down mail, which did duty for the crippled train. The down line was cleared in three hours and a half.

A LETTER FROM CALCRAFT.

It appears from the letter which Mr. Calcraft, the hangman, addressed to Mr. Sulley, of the County Inn, Taunton, respecting a bill incurred by him when staying in the town for the purpose of executing a criminal, that the office of hangman has not yet been placed under the regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners. Here is the precious document:—

London, Sept. 28th, 1869.

"Sully, I am quite a Shamed at your meanness of sending me that open peace of paper to expose me in that way to think that you want me to spend 2 or 3 pounds to come to your place to pay you the sum of 14s. which I never had half of it will swear it I had you had half of it what did it cost me when who were out together you never spent one halfpenny and you to charge me that exorbitant sum I suppose you thought frightening me but I was born too near a wool to be frightened by an Owl the sum you charged me the Sheriff ought to have settled long ago I have sent you the *Beastley* bit paper you sent me in an envelope not open as you sent it me you can do what you like with it as soon as it is convenient I will send you a post office order for the other charge of 14s. with a check upon you for so much in action. WS—WC. I never was served such a mean action in all my life I never had such a thing in my house before"

mean mean.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, Depot, 266, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

LAST week the Gulf coal pit at Chatelaineau in Belgium was inundated with water. Thirteen colliers were drowned and seventeen others have not yet been recovered.

The inquest respecting the death of the man Swift who was thrown into a copper of boiling water by his employer, Mr. Lister, terminated in a verdict of manslaughter against Lister.

At Bradford, Benjamin Pitts, a master chimney-sweeper, has been committed to gaol for two months (in default of paying a fine of £5), for allowing a boy under 16 years of age to ascend a chimney.

At the helmsford quarter sessions, Mr. Edward George Craig, a solicitor, of Braintree, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for fraudulently appropriating to his own use moneys which had been entrusted to him by a beer-house keeper in Braintree to pay over to other persons.

The murder of a tenant-farmer named Carroll in the county Waterford is mentioned in an Irish paper. He lived within a mile of that city, and was found on the roadside dead, his face and body being much beaten. His servant man is in custody, having been the last person seen in his company.

MURDER OF ANOTHER IRISH LANDLORD.—A landlord named O'Brien, residing near Mohill, in the county Leitrim has been brutally murdered. His body was discovered in a field close to his own house. The face and head were greatly mangled. A wound behind the ear showed that he had also been shot.

EIGHT BODIES WASHED ASHORE.—Eight bodies have been washed ashore in the neighbourhood of Sunderland, three having been picked up at Whitburn and five on the sands on Roker. Seven have been identified as the crew of the North German brig *Moritz Reichenheim*, of Barth, Prussia, by the sole survivor, Albert Schonroeg, who was saved at Marsden.

DAVID DICK, a farmer, living near Arbroath, rose from dinner, took a gun from the kitchen, went back to the dining-room, locked the door, and shot his wife dead. He then shot himself, but the shot proving ineffectual he cut his throat. Both were quite dead when discovered. Dick and his wife were each about forty years of age. They have left five children, the eldest aged thirteen.

On Tuesday morning Thomas George Davis, aged twenty-one, labourer, was brought up on remand at the town-hall, Bromley, Kent, before Mr. C. F. Daves, upon a charge of having attempted to murder his sweetheart, Frances Sarah Whitington, by firing a loaded gun at her at the hamlet of Plaistow, on the 20th of last month. The case was again adjourned, the girl being still unable to attend.

ROBBERY OF £700.—A robbery of £700 from a butcher named Edward Partin took place at Wrexham, Monday morning. Partin, whose miserly habits are well known, says he left his house, with his sister, with whom he resides, for a short time, and on his return found that thieves had got into the house by means of a ladder, and had broken open three boxes, taking away with them 700 sovereigns. Two men are now in custody on suspicion.

At the Colchester borough quarter sessions, Thomas Dexter, a private in the 3rd Dragon Guards, was charged with attempting to commit a criminal assault upon Frances Pollock, wife of a sergeant of the same regiment. The case was a peculiarly atrocious one. The prisoner was found guilty. The Recorder (Mr. H. J. Bushby), who commented strongly on the enormity of the prisoner's offence, sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

At Exeter the city coroner has held an inquest on the body of Samuel Kelly, blacksmith, who died from the effects of a gun accident. He was in a field at Tedburn St. Mary, with a double-barrelled gun without a stock in his pocket. While going through a gate the barrels fell out of his pocket, and, being capped, exploded, the contents entering his right side and arm. He was conveyed to the county hospital, where he died. The verdict was "Accidental death."

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A cotton grinder at Rawten-stall was found on Sunday morning lying on the road in an exhausted condition. He was conveyed home, a distance of a quarter of a mile, and died a few minutes afterwards. It appears that he left home on Saturday afternoon to go to Haslingden, and the medical gentleman is of opinion that he got drunk and fell asleep on the road, and, the night being cold, was frozen to death. There were no marks of violence on the body, but his clothes were very wet and frozen.

THE LATEST IRISH MURDER.—Mr. William O'Brien, who was murdered in the county of Leitrim (a correspondent writes) an inoffensive and retiring gentleman, and it is supposed that he in some way earned the hostility of tenants. The property for which he acted as agent is at a distance from his own residence, and from the place where he was assassinated, being in the county of Sligo. He was beaten to death in the most brutal manner within a few paces of his own house, and not a quarter of a mile from the police barracks.

The Rev. A. Cochran Wood, formerly a Congregationalist minister at Hawes, has been suffering from a mental derangement, and was placed under the care of Dr. Bennett, of Marsden Hall, Nelson-in-Marsden, between Burnley and Colne. While taking exercise he was always carefully watched by an attendant, but on Monday last week he ran away from his attendant, laid himself on the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in front of an advancing train, and before help could be obtained the train ran over his body, killing him instantaneously.

THE COLLIERY DISTURBANCE IN YORKSHIRE.—The Manchester papers state that all apprehensions of further disturbance at the collieries in Yorkshire may be said to be at an end. On Friday morning last week the police constables sent from Sheffield, Barnsley, and other places, returned to their respective places, and very few additional to the usual number were left in the locality for the preservation of peace and order. The colliers, however, profess considerable indignation that they should be overawed by such a combined display of civil and military power.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—An accident of a somewhat serious character occurred near Kettering Junction, on the Midland Railway, at an early hour on Friday morning. About half-past two o'clock a goods train left Leicester for Cambridge. On arriving at Kettering Junction, the train was crossing the main line to the single line of railway, and turning the curve, when the engine struck the "points," which had been left partially unopened, and it was thrown off the line, ploughing up the permanent way for some distance. Several of the waggons were

capsized and the goods scattered along the main line, which was blocked up.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S MESSENGERS.—A case of sudden death occurred on Thursday morning last week at the Home-office, Whitehall, which produced a painful impression throughout that department. Mr. Charles Hull, one of Her Majesty's messengers, who had called at the Home-office for Her Majesty's letters, in order to proceed to Balmoral direct, was seen to fall directly he entered the office, and when raised was quite unconscious. Medical aid was promptly sought, when it was discovered that life was extinct. Mr. Hull had formerly been in the service of the late Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and had been upwards of 25 years in Her Majesty's household, and was much respected. He leaves a widow but no family.

THE EDMUNDS SCANDAL CASE.—The proceedings in this case were resumed on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, before the arbitrators, Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. C. Pollock, Q.C. Evidence was given by Mr. Gips, a financial clerk in the Patent-office, as to the entries in the docket-book giving a memorandum of each patent made out, with the scale of fees which the Clerk of the Patents was entitled to charge. The result of the investigation he had made was to give the sum of £54,618 as being payable to the Consolidated Fund during the period to which the inquiry related. The balance now due to the Crown, according to the accounts, was £891. The investigation was adjourned before the cross-examination of Mr. Gips was concluded.

SNOW STORMS ON THE CONTINENT.—On the night of the 17th instant and the morning of the following day a snow storm of extraordinary violence swept across Styria and the adjacent districts. A great deal of injury has been done to the gardens and vineyards, as the vintage is not yet finished; indeed, in some places it is hardly commenced. At Laibach the heat of the 17th was intense, and yet on the following morning at eight o'clock the snow began to fall. In the night a violent thunderstorm had broken over the district. At Graz it snowed the whole night and forenoon so heavily that the whole ground was completely covered, and the branches of the fruit trees, still in full leaf, were broken by the weight of the snow.

THE WIFE MURDER AT WIGAN.—On Monday Mr. Darlington, the coroner for Wigan, held an inquest on Ellen, the wife of John Gregson, a collier, residing in Wood-yard, Great George-street, who died on Thursday last from injuries which had been inflicted by her husband on the preceding Monday. The evidence showed that the woman refused to pledge his coat to obtain drink when he desired her to do so. He then threw her down, and beat and kicked her most brutally. Both the prisoner and his wife were under the influence of liquor when the disturbance took place. One of the kicks fractured the woman's skull, and from this injury she died a few days afterwards. A verdict of wilful murder was returned, and Gregson was sent to Liverpool for trial.

ROBBERY AT ACTON STATION.—A most impudent robbery was committed at the Acton Station of the Great Western Railway about nine o'clock in the evening. A man whose duties are not confined to the office had been absent for some time on the platform, and on his return found, from the disordered state of some papers, that the office had been opened during the time he was away. The till had been emptied of its contents, and there was every appearance of the thief having made the best of his time during the few minutes he had been in possession of the place. The robbery carried out in so short a space was followed by the no less speedy arrest of the thief, who, seen from the office window to be running from the station, was taken, and the whole amount, about 53s. or 54s., found upon him.

THE ASSASSIN TROPPMANN.—The *France du Nord* publishes the following statement, which, if true, would place a ninth victim at the charge of Troppmann:—"The painful impression caused by the disappearance of a young man of Boulogne, named Dubourquoy, employed at M. Pinart's foundry, at Marquise, cannot have been forgotten. We now learn that he fell a victim to the infamous Troppmann, and was drowned by that monster in human form. It will be remembered that the murderer of the Kincks boasted on one occasion that he had thrown a man in the water, and on the 2nd of July last the body of an individual was found which was afterwards identified as that of Dubourquoy, who had disappeared when returning from Lille, and from whom a sum of 200fr. had been taken. A small portmanteau, which had belonged to the victim, has been found in the possession of Troppmann."

FRAUDS ON RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At the Hampton petty sessions on Monday Mr. Percy Dando was charged with a series of frauds on the London and South Western Railway Company. He was charged with travelling in a first-class carriage from Waterloo to Twickenham, thence in a second-class carriage to Feltham, and thence from Ashford to Saines without previously paying his fare; also for travelling in a second-class carriage from Feltham to Richmond and for riding in a second-class carriage from Ashford to Richmond on the 15th October without previously paying the fare. The defendant pleaded guilty to two of the charges, and he was fined 40s. on each, making £6, and 38s. costs. The defendant's solicitor applied for time, but he was informed that if the money was not immediately paid his client must go to prison for three months hard labour. He was not allowed to be discharged, as it was stated there were other important charges of fraud against him.

AN AFRICAN BATTLE.—By the arrival of the royal mail steamer, Biafra, we learn that a great battle between Ojo Jumbo and Ja Ja has terminated the native war at Bonny. The fight lasted nearly 36 hours, the slaughter on both sides being immense; it ended in the total defeat of Ja Ja's troops and the capture by Ojo Jumbo of 70 guns of different calibre. Negotiations were going on between the rival chiefs, and at one time 1,000 puns of palm oil were demanded from Ja Ja; subsequently the quantity was reduced to 20, but it was generally believed that by the intervention of the traders and the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships at Bonny amicable arrangements would be concluded between the Manilla people and the Ja Ja's. The destruction of the town of Bonny was almost completed, one side of it being entirely swept away, whilst other parts are in a state of wreck. The guns, which range from 35lb. to 63lb., were fired at the short range of 160 yards with heavy charges of grape and canister. The havoc was fearful. The bush was crowded with fugitives—men, women, and children—many being wounded in a shocking manner. Hundreds of dead and wounded were lying about the beach; whilst numbers of dead bodies, in clusters of three and four, were floating about

in the creek. It was stated that Ja Ja had about 500 men killed outright, and about three or four times as many disabled. When the Biafra left arrangements were being rapidly made for the re-opening of trade.

INCENDIARISM IN YORKSHIRE.—Another very destructive stackyard fire burnt throughout Monday at the "High Barn," on Dent Hills, on the farm of Mr. Henry Speck, of Boythorpe, in the Wold valley, resulting in the total destruction of the property. There was no water, and the case was one in which the fire could only be allowed to burn itself out. It seems that on the Saturday a steam threshing-machine had been in use, and that at night part of a large wheat stack remained unthrashed, and this with other stacks were to be completed on Monday. The wheat remaining was estimated at 40 to 50 qrs., and the yard also contained barley and oat stacks, the produce of the upper section of the farm, and there were 2 qrs. of wheat in sacks which had not been got away on the Saturday. All was right on the Sunday, but on Monday morning a labourer residing in a cottage on another farm, having a child ill, got up about three o'clock and saw the fire. He gave the alarm, but before anything could be done the threshing machine was totally burnt, and had communicated the fire to the straw, and thence to the stacks, so that all that remained at night was a heap of dust. The engine was saved unharmed, and some few moveable farm properties were rescued. The engine and threshing machine were the property of Mr. F. Patrick, of Weaverthorpe, and were quite new, having only been used in the valley a few weeks, but they had received very great patronage. From the inquiries of Mr. Superintendent Harper there would seem very little doubt but that the fire was the result of a trade outrage, intended to destroy the new machine. The owner was not insured, he purposed going to Duffield on the Tuesday for the purpose. A subscription was set on foot towards covering his losses by the dastardly act. The farm produce was insured.

PREVENTION OF SCARLET-FEVER.

Dr. EDWIN LANKESTER, Medical Officer of Health for the parish of St. James's, Westminster, has caused a handbill, of which the following is the substance, to be extensively circulated in his district, with a view of preventing the spread of scarlet-fever, a malady which is at present rather prevalent:—"Scarlet-fever is a highly contagious disease, and spreads from one person to another, and is thus propagated in families, towns, and districts. It is, therefore, highly desirable that every one should understand the nature of this disease, and the means of preventing its spreading. It is always attended with a scarlet eruption of the skin, and is mostly accompanied by a sore throat. Whenever children have sore throats, or an eruption on the skin, they should be separated from the rest of the family until a doctor has seen them or these symptoms have disappeared. There is every reason to believe that during the progress of this disease not only the eruption of the skin, but everything that is thrown off from the body of the infected person, is heavily laden with the germs or seeds which are capable of propagating the disease in another person. The discharges from the nose and throat are especially virulent. There is also reason to believe that the discharge from the bowels is the same. The kidneys are frequently dangerously diseased in scarlet-fever, and the secretion from these organs is also probably highly contagious; the power of spreading the poison by means of these secretions is not confined to their immediately leaving the body, but continues long after. It is on this account that when these secretions have found their way to the cesspool and sewer, they may still give off poison to the surrounding air, and persons breathing it may become infected. Taking these things into consideration, it will be seen that it is necessary, if possible, to destroy and annihilate this poison before it leaves the room where the person is whose body has produced it. The following directions, drawn up by Dr. W. Budd, should in all cases be carried into effect:—
1. The room should be cleared of all needless woollen or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbour the poison.
2. A basin charged with chloride or carbolic acid, or some other convenient disinfectant, should be kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into.
3. A large vessel, containing water impregnated with chlorides, or with Condy's fluid, should always stand in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient.
4. Pocket-handkerchiefs should not be used, and small pieces of rag employed instead for wiping the mouth and nose. Each piece, after being once used, should be immediately burnt.
5. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the secretions, a good supply of towels and two basins—one containing water with Condy's fluid or chlorides, and another plain soap and water—should be always at hand for the immediate removal of the taint.
6. All glasses, cups, or other vessels used by or about the patient should be scrupulously cleaned before being used by others.
7. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants. By these measures the greater part of the germs which are thrown off by internal surfaces may be robbed of their power to propagate the disease."

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Fonts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Printing Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by steam machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimate on application.

PREPARED BY DR. DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENT ARABIC FOOD, which cures indigestion, constipation, flatulency, phlegm, low spirits, diarrhoea, acidity, diabetes, nausea, and vomiting, wasting, palpitation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints. Cure No. 68, 113: "Roman."—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly. Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tin at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 25s., at all grocers, and 163, William-street, New York. (Advertisement.)

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 53 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who held the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrating with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

We regret to have to announce that Mr. George Peabody is lying very dangerously ill at No. 60, Eaton-square.

"An Earl's brother," advertises in the *Times* for a loan of £100, promising as security to admit a lady or gentleman into his family circle to board and lodge.

The Prince of Wales's harriers were sold by auction on Monday at Tattersall's. They were bought for 180 guineas by Sir Richard W. H. Harvey, who has consented to act as "master to the pack."

A visit of English and Belgian Volunteers to Paris is to take place next year. The management is in the hands of Colonel Gourley, M.P. for Sunderland, with the concurrence of the British Government.

A LARGER black retriever dog owner unknown, has killed no fewer than 50 sheep on Kirby-moor, near Ulverston. For three days the dog was hunted by the farmers, but it was not till the fourth that they succeeded in killing it.

SIGNS OF WINTER.—Wolves have already been seen (says the *Sport*) in the district of the Ardennes. A very cold winter is expected, and consequently some magnificent hunting parties are looked for. Great numbers of wolves have already appeared in the Pyrenees.

The *Times* states that the Tram-Railway Company (Limited) have completed their organisation, and are now taking into consideration applications from different parts of the country where tramways are required and where the best local support seems likely to be given. A few of the most promising will, it is said, after due inquiry, be proceeded with at once.

PILCHARDS.—There were a few good takes of pilchards in the west on Saturday. The Allsands men secured a lot which were sold to Plymouth dealers for £130. Six seines belonging to St. Ives were shot, one of them enclosing about 210 hogsheads and another well on to 100 hogsheads; the others had a few hogsheads each. The Chenalla company's seine shot at Sennen Cove and enclosed something like 250 hogsheads. Fine shoals have passed the Land's End during the last few days.

LIBERAL GIFT.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Manchester Infirmary, held on Monday evening, it was stated that Mr. Robert Barnes, late cotton manufacturer, and some years ago mayor of Manchester, had made the munificent gift of £10,000 to the institution, with the intention of its being applied in support of a new convalescent hospital established at Cheadle. It was agreed that the new institution should be named "The Barnes Convalescent Home," in honour of the liberal donor.

GARIBOLDI AND MAZZINI.—The *Gazetta di Torino* says that Garibaldi is occupied at present in promoting important agricultural works in the island of Capraia. He resists all the representations made to him by the friends of Mazzini to disassociate himself publicly from the monarchy. He asserts he cannot do so so long as the monarchy is true to its sworn vows. "Remember," he says to his fellow-countrymen, "that it was in the name of monarchy, and under its banner, that I have done what I have done for Italy. Let what is taking place in Spain be a warning to you; be patient rather than run the risk of provoking a civil war."

A CASE FOR CASUISTS.—A Jewish married couple in Prague were lately converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and wishing, with the zeal of neophytes, to leave the past entirely behind them, they resolved to separate, and applied to the episcopal vicar in Prague for a divorce. To their great disappointment they were informed that as marriage is accounted a sacrament in the Roman Catholic Church the nuptial tie was indissoluble. The postulants, however, did not lose their presence of mind, but after their momentary discomfiture replied that a marriage celebrated by a Jewish rabbi could not be regarded as a sacrament by a Catholic clergyman. This argument was unanswerable, and at last the episcopal vicar declared the marriage might be dissolved, but only by a rabbi, which accordingly took place.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.—We are requested to announce that the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., intends to have distributed this autumn among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, the Regent's, and Victoria parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, or to the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the cases of persons residing in that neighbourhood, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time and manner of their distribution.

MISERABLE DEATH OF A FEMALE MISER.—On Thursday morning, last week, a widow lady of very eccentric habits, who for some time had occupied two rooms in Milton-street, Vassall-road, Brixton, was found dead in one of her apartments. The deceased, who was above 70 years of age, was of very singular habits, and for days together she was not seen by the other inmates of the house, and would not converse with any person. The landlady of the house not having heard her for several days gave information to a constable, and the door of the room was broken open, when she was discovered dead in bed. A few dried crusts of bread, tied up in a rag, were all the remains of food found in her apartment. Her clothing was old and wretched. A large gold watch and 112 sovereigns were found sewn up tightly in her stays. From some old letters found in her box her relatives have been communicated with. It is stated that she had a good income, arising from money in the Bank of England.

RESTORATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About three weeks ago the papers contained an account of a mysterious robbery at St. Owen's, Jersey, when the residence of Mr. John Du Feu was entered at midnight, during his absence, and the sum of £30 and a number of obligations for £100 each were stolen; the cash box containing £30, and the whole of the obligations, or bonds, with the exception of ten, being found the next day in a field near the house. The whole of the stolen property has been returned in a rather curious manner, on three separate occasions. A few days after the robbery the missing bonds were found in the yard of the house, carefully folded up and protected from injury. Two or three days afterwards the sum of £41 (in Jersey one pound notes), a portion of the £30 taken away, was found folded in paper near the front door, and on the following day the remainder of the money, £9, was found in a similar manner. No positive clue to the perpetrator of the robbery had been obtained.

GOLD WASHING IN BRAZIL.

The empire of Brazil is the largest of the South American states. It is bounded on the east and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the colonies of French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and the republic of Venezuela; on the west by Peru and Bolivia; on the south-west and south by the provinces of the Argentine Confederacy and the Banda Oriental.

From the fifth parallel of north latitude, this empire—colossal in point of extent and abundance of natural produce—stretches to 33 degrees south of the equator. In the direction of breadth, the meridians of 35 degrees and 72 degrees west of Greenwich mark its limits.

Within these wide-spread proportions Brazil embraces nearly half of the South American continent, having an area which exceeds 3,000,000 square miles, with a coast-line of 3,700 miles in length.

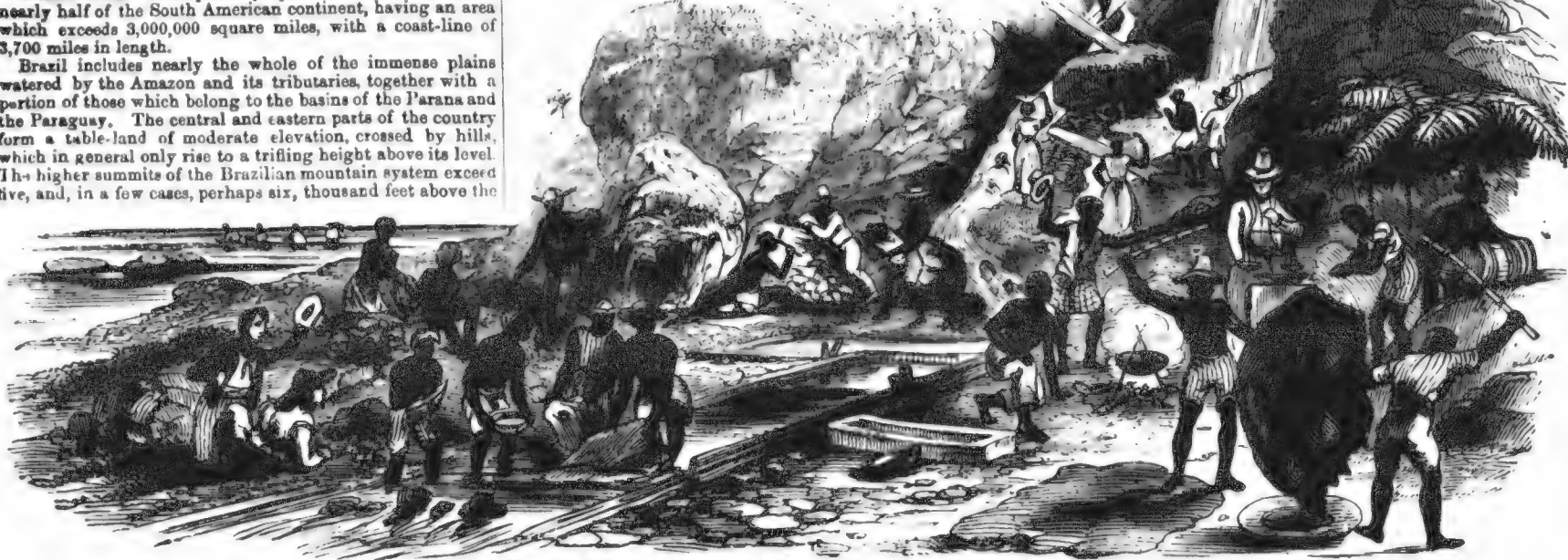
Brazil includes nearly the whole of the immense plains watered by the Amazon and its tributaries, together with a portion of those which belong to the basins of the Parana and the Paraguay. The central and eastern parts of the country form a table-land of moderate elevation, crossed by hills, which in general only rise to a trifling height above its level. The higher summits of the Brazilian mountain system exceed five, and, in a few cases, perhaps six, thousand feet above the

sea. The coasts are mostly bordered by extensive plains, and these, as well as the declivities of the adjacent hills, are clothed with dense forests.

The productions of Brazil are very varied; gold, silver, iron, with the diamond, topaz, and other precious stones, form a portion of its mineral wealth. No country in the world is

so abundant in diamonds, which are found chiefly within a tract adjacent to the head-waters of the Rio San Francisco and the Rio Grande de Belmonte. Gold is worked in the same neighbourhood, and also in the district of Matto Grosso, to the westward of the Upper Paraguay.

The first of our illustrations on the present page shows the various operations connected with washing the superficial sands, and filtering the mountain streams for particles of gold. These spots are commonly found in places inaccessible to any but the most resolute climbers. Our two other illustrations represent a convoy of gold on its way from the interior to Rio Janeiro, the capital of the empire. These convoys



Catching the gold dust in a fleece immersed in running water.

Beating the gold dust from the fleece.

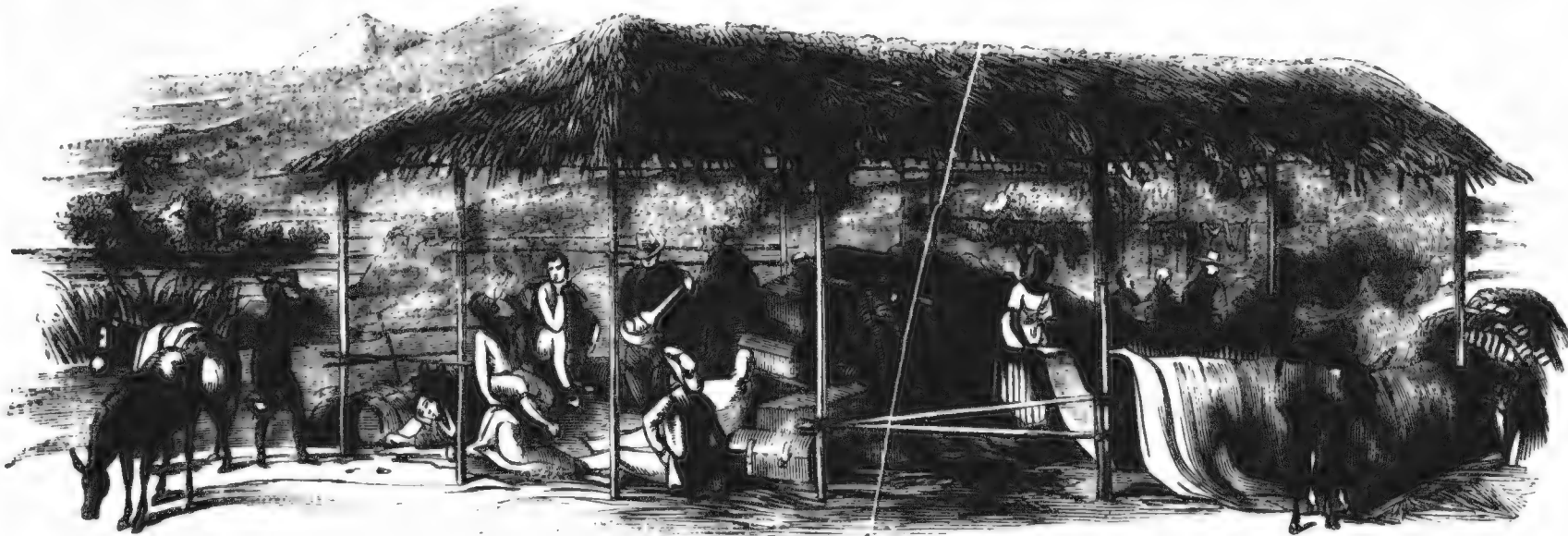
GOLD WORKS OF ITACOLUMNI, BRAZIL.—PROCESS OF WASHING FOR GOLD DUST.

are necessary owing to the desperate characters abounding in the gold districts of the interior.

Brazil was attached to the Portuguese crown as a dependent colony, from the period of its discovery up to the year 1808, when it became the refuge of the royal family of Portugal, expelled from the mother country, and was raised

to the dignity of a separate monarchy—still, however, ruled by the princes who sat on the throne of Portugal. This continued until 1832, when Don Pedro, the son of the then sovereign of Portugal, was raised to the throne of Brazil, and the country declared to constitute, in every respect, a free and independent nation.

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HALT OF A GOLD CONVOY.



CONVOY GOLD ON ITS WAY FROM THE INTERIOR OF BRAZIL TO RIO JANEIRO.

On Friday, 19th, Colliery, which was and seven miles. At 6.16 a.m. a terrible explosion occurred. At the moment of others were once made to guard human men and two plosion or dr get out alive them badly in recover.

The pit is situated in a current of a posed that the gas cons of the men g sumed that in gas, and thus

The whole situated is com from anything

Dr. Wybr with, and as possible, he c Anchor Inn, is. The ju

were all ide then given.

Joseph Ste morning I w menced my possible I m out in the d one of them head. I spo way back to possible. W and another at the furna man we got dead. We lieve it was mer was not dead. J William Edv dead. I had plosion took sion. Whe furnace, but away. The explosion to about 20 yar 200 yards fr I have been have been sl There was n darkness. I

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOMERSET.

ON Friday, last week, a terrible disaster occurred at Newbury Colliery, which is situated about thirteen miles from Bath and seven miles from Frome. It would appear that about 6.15 a.m. a terrific explosion took place in the furnace level. At the moment fourteen men were in the pit, and a number of others were following them. Strenuous efforts were at once made to ascertain the extent of the catastrophe as regarded human life, and after the lapse of some hours seven men and two boys were brought out dead, burnt by the explosion or drowned in the sump. Six men and boys were got out alive up to a late hour the same evening, but most of them badly injured, and some of them are not expected to recover.

The pit is worked in two headings on the same seam, and there is a curtain or screen between the two to direct the currents of air and secure proper ventilation. It is supposed that the curtain was negligently left open, and that the gas consequently accumulated. In the waistcoat of one of the men got out some tobacco was found, and it is presumed that in lighting his pipe he set fire to the accumulated gas, and thus caused the explosion.

The whole district in which the Newbury Colliery is situated is considered very fiery, but it has hitherto been free from anything like a serious explosion.

Dr. Wybrants, the coroner, was at once communicated with, and as it was necessary to inter the bodies as early as possible, he on Saturday evening opened an inquest at the Anchor Inn, Coleford, and a very respectable jury was sworn in. The jurors had previously viewed the bodies, which

dead men were for the biggest part with their heads towards the furnace, as if they had been blown back. They were all burnt very badly, and their hair was singed. I had no idea of fire-damp till I heard the explosion. The ventilation was good. It was not possible for gas to ignite from the engine. There must have been some artificial light to ignite the gas. I have never seen the workings in better order. There was quite as much air passing as I have seen before. Gunning had told me there was gas in his working. I knew Gunning was a smoker up the pit, but I never saw him smoke down the pit.

In answer to a juror, the witness said: As one of those who so narrowly escaped, I am certain there is no blame on the manager. The inquiry was then adjourned.

The calamity has caused much excitement throughout the district, and the pit is being visited by large numbers.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

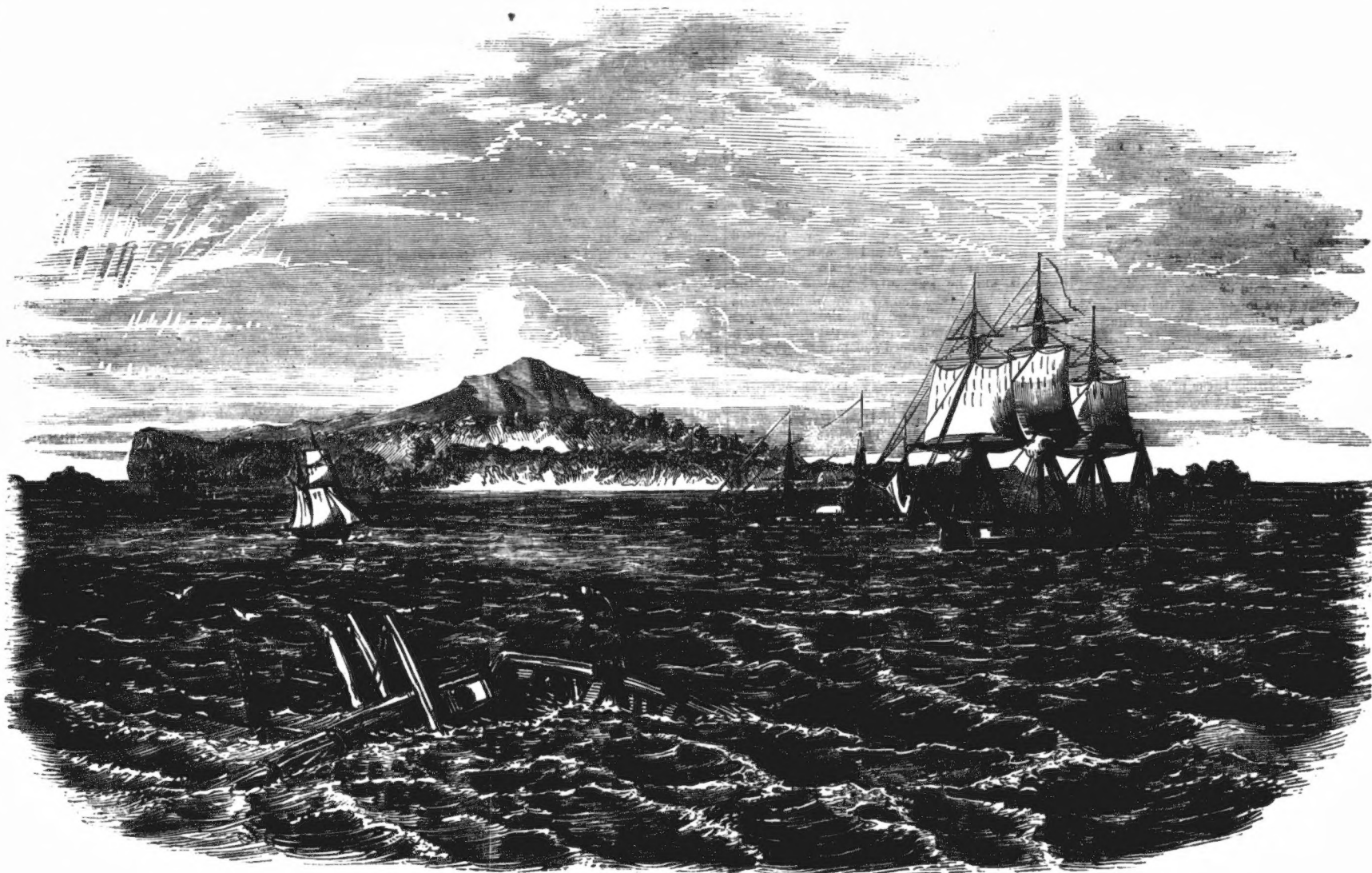
THE following is the text of the letter (dated August 31, 1869) received by the Bombay Government from Dr. Kirk, political agent at Zanzibar, relating to the supposed arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council that an Arab caravan arrived here two days from the interior bearing a letter from Syud Majid's agent at Unayayembe, in the country of Anyamwezi, addressed to his brother at Zanzibar, in a P.S. to which the arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji is mentioned. I forward a copy of this extract in translation. I am informed the native messenger who saw Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji was one month on the way to Anyayembe, and that therefore this infor-

children under their care, and that they should do for them that which the State could not possibly effect. He would also point out that it never was too late to learn, and the great importance of having the wife leagued with the husband in the work of communicating instruction to their children. The rev. gentleman concluded his address by informing the meeting that the Rev. J. S. Brewer had consented to fill the office of vice-president of the college for the ensuing year, and by expressing a hope that the institution might continue to progress as it had during the last few years. Mr. Brewer then briefly commented on the prospectus of the course of instruction proposed to be carried out during the ensuing year, and read a list of the certificates and honours which had been awarded to members of the institution during the last twelve months. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Amos, Mr. Flower, and Mr. Gardiner, who dilated on the advantages to be derived from the study of law, history, physiology, and other branches of knowledge on which lectures would be delivered during the session which they had met to inaugurate. The proceedings terminated with a few words from Mr. Hughes, M.P., who congratulated the college on the success which it had already achieved, and its prospects for the future.

THE RIFLE-SHOOTING AT LIEGE.

THE official declaration of the results of the shooting at Liège and Spa is at last published, and from it we find that altogether there were 356 prizes competed for, 273 of them at the short ranges and 83 at the long. Of the former the English volunteers won 59, and of the latter 66. They took five out of the ten first prizes—viz., the three at the long ranges, at the 175 metres, and in the competition for breech-loaders.



VIEW OF THE ANDAMINES.—(SEE PAGE 1539.)

were all identified. The following thrilling evidence was then given.

Joseph Steeds said: At a little after six o'clock on Friday morning I went down the Macintosh pit, and I had just commenced my work when I heard an explosion. As fast as possible I made my way to the shaft again. As I was going out in the dark I heard several men groaning. I got out to one of them—I do not know who he was—and lifted up his head. I spoke to him, but had no answer. Then I made my way back to the shaft over several more bodies, as fast as possible. When I came to the furnace fire I got a light there, and another man came just behind me. We both got a light at the furnace fire, and then got back again. The first young man we got to was George Plummer. He was burnt, but not dead. We went on then to pick up the dead bodies. I believe it was ten we got out of the top branch. George Plummer was not dead; John Button and William Hancock were not dead. James Button, Farnham Gunning, Arthur Button, William Edwards, John Plummer, and James Francis, were dead. I had been in the pit only ten minutes when the explosion took place. I have no idea what caused the explosion. When we went down there was a hoy fire at the furnace, but when I got back the greater part was blown away. The lamps were all blown out. I have some idea the explosion took place in Farnham Gunning's place. That was about 20 yards from where I was working. The furnace was 200 yards from me. There was a good draught where I was. I have been eight or nine years at work in the pit. There have been slight explosions, but I never was in one before. There was no blaze. I heard an explosion, and I was in total darkness. I felt a shock, but there was no sign of fire. The

mation is at least a few months old. I understand that a caravan is expected on the coast in about a month, when we may possibly receive further news of the great explorer. The road between the coast and Ujiji is at present open and safe even to small bodies of men.—I have the honour, &c., J. KIRK, Political Agent and H.M.'s Consul, Zanzibar.

(Translation.)

"Postscript.—Be good enough when the slave returns to send a box of brandy similar to that which came for the white man, one of which was broken on the way, so that none remained. And he (the white man) has reached Ujiji and may pass this way, and on his coming we will give it to him. Do not neglect this.

"Dated 4th Rabin-el-Awul, 1286) June 12, 1869."

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

THE sixteenth session of this college was opened last Monday with an address from the Rev. F. D. Maurice, its principal. The rev. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, referred to the opinion which was, he said, so frequently put forward by some of the best and wisest men in the country that parents should be compelled to send their children to school, and expressed his concurrence in that view as one which appeared to him to be perfectly reasonable. But no matter to what extent the State might take a child under its tutelage, still the influence of home teaching must be better than that of the school, however good. He would impress, therefore, on his hearers, who were receiving adult education in that college, that they should feel the responsibility which attached to them in regard to providing education for the

Captain Field, Honourable Artillery Company, made the best *blanc* at 175 metres and won 200 francs; Private J. Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade, made the greatest number of points (20 out of a possible 25) at the 550 metres, and won 800 francs; Private A. Curtis, 1st Sussex Rifles, was best at 750 metres (18 points out of a possible 20), and won a sporting rifle of the value of 300 francs; and Lieutenant R. Menzies, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, won the highest prize of all, 1,200 francs, having made the best score (13 out of a possible 20) at 1,000 metres. He shot with a Henry muzzle-loader. The prize offered to the competitor who, in the shortest time could fire fifteen shots, completely dismount the rifle and lock, and then, after remounting, fire fifteen more shots, was won by a Belgian with the Remington breech-loader. There was no official record kept of the names of the rifles used, but competitors who used the Henry, the Henry-Martini, the Westley-Richards-Henry, the Ingram, the Whitworth, and the Kerr, are amongst the principal prize winners. The special prizes for breech-loaders were won as follows:—1,000 metres, Corporal Peake, 9 points (Henry), 250 francs; 750 metres, Corporal W. Wyatt, 15 points, 250 francs; and 550 metres, M. Lemery, of Brussels, 16 points, 125 francs. The Bull's-eye which the Burgomaster of Liège made at the 1,000 metres, did not get him a prize, but, as he tied with the last prizemen on the list, he, Mr. De Keyser, Mr. J. Wyatt, and several others who did the like, are "honourably mentioned." Excepting about a dozen Swiss, French, and Dutch, the prize winners, beside the British, are all Belgians.

MR. FECHTER will leave England for the United States in the course of December next.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE HANGMAN IN DEBT.—Calcraft, the hangman, was defendant in an action at the Taunton County Court. About two years ago he went to that town to hang George Brittain, a farmer who murdered his wife and burned her body in a malthouse. During his stay in the town he took up his quarters at the County Inn, where he ran up a bill of 13s. 9d., which he left without paying, and to recover which the present action was brought. Defendant did not appear, but a letter was read from him complaining that he was overcharged, especially as he had "stood treat" for the landlord. The latter asked for immediate payment, but the registrar pointed out that Calcraft's trade had been bad of late, and the judge allowed a month for payment.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—At Beverley, the two men, named Flint and Fitzgerald, who had been ordered into custody for refusing to give evidence, were recalled at the rising of the court, and, as they still persisted in their refusal, they were committed to York Castle for two months, or until they submit themselves for examination.

FURIOUS ASSAULT ON A WITNESS.—Some time ago Mr. Robert Long, a fly proprietor at Stoke Newington, gave evidence in a police-court, against a man named Jeremiah Dempsey. A few nights ago Dempsey attacked Long, knocked him down, and would have stabbed him if he had not been prevented by some bystanders. He was given into custody, and on his way to the station knocked the policeman down and kicked him severely. He was brought before Mr. Barker at the Clerkenwell police-court, and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for the assault on the policeman, and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment to find two sureties in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for six months.

A CURIOUS CHARGE.—At the Wandsworth police-court Edward Dercon, of York-road, Battersea, was charged with publishing a libel on Mr. James Forrester, in the form of a photograph. The picture was handed to the magistrate. It was a likeness of the complainant, who was an elderly man, and a nurse who had a child on each arm. A witness who was questioned as to the impression produced on his mind on looking at the photograph, said that it was that the children belonged to the complainant. It was stated that the photographs had been circulated very widely, but that since these proceedings had been taken the copies had been all bought up. The complainant was the only witness who could swear to having seen them in the defendant's window, and Mr. Dayman held that this was not sufficient evidence of publication, although he had no doubt that the photograph was a libel, and dismissed the summons. He refused to allow costs.

PACIFICAN ANSWER.—A question of some nicety arising on the law of arrest was argued before Mr. Commissioner Winslow at the Court of bankruptcy on Monday. John Martin a corn salesman and auctioneer, being sued on a bill of exchange became bankrupt before the judgment could be enforced. The officer entrusted with process, having encountered the bankrupt on the high road, was told of the bankruptcy, but having ascertained that the man had not his protection paper in his pocket, he forthwith arrested him, and took him off to prison, where he had since remained. Application was now made for his release, and the question was whether the fact of the bankruptcy had been brought to the knowledge of the creditor or his representatives. This appearing somewhat doubtful, his honour said he should grant the release, but would put the bankrupt under terms not to bring an action against either the creditor or the sheriff. This being agreed to, the release was ordered.

ASSAULT ON A CABMAN, AND ITS RESULT.—At Marlborough-street, John Pheloe, described as an hotel-keeper, of 124, High-street, Shadwell, was charged with assaulting two cabmen. The prisoner and three friends hailed a cabman named Phillips as he was driving along Compton-street, and when he got down and came up to them Pheloe knocked him down. They afterwards called a cabman named Kerridge, and after some bargaining with him, asked him for his ticket. As they had not engaged him, the man declined to give it, and Pheloe and his friends then attacked him, knocked him against a wheel, and hurt him severely. For the offence two witnesses were called, who stated that the cabman Kerridge used very bad language, and that neither of the men were knocked down. A policeman, however, said he saw Pheloe knock Kerridge down on his back, and that the prisoner and his friends were drunk. Mr. Knox said he totally disbelieved the evidence for the defence, and was satisfied perjury had been committed. Poor cabmen who were trying to get a living must be protected. He fined the prisoner £5 for the assault on Phillips, and committed him for a month for the assault on Kerridge, without the option of a fine.

PLEASANT READING!—At Bow-street a boy named John Mayo was charged with stealing a quantity of postage stamps, the property of his master, Mr. Horace Cox, publisher in Wellington-street. Mr. Cox said the prisoner

was formerly a very good lad, but had changed for the worse on account of the bad company he had fallen into, and the low style of literature he read. An illustrated periodical entitled "The Wild Boys of London, or the Children of Night," was handed to Sir Thomas Henry for his inspection. Sir Thomas remanded the prisoner for a week in order to ascertain if there was a vacancy for him at the Feltham Reformatory. The book he said he considered unfit for the perusal of boys.

A "GENTLEMAN" ON THE SPOON.—At the Mansion-house, Charles Christopher Brook, a commercial traveller, and Charles Darlow Wootton, described as a gentleman, were charged with being drunk and assaulting the police and other persons. The prisoners were drunk in a public-house in Cheapside. Brook threw a glass and a water-jug at the barmaid, completely destroyed a potman's coat, and when a policeman was called in and took him into custody, Wootton attempted to rescue him, and struck the constable three or four times. Sir Robert Carden sentenced them each to seven days' hard labour, and ordered them to pay the damage done, 11s. He declined to accede to an application to impose a fine.

A PLEASANT RAILWAY COMPANION.—At the Wandsworth police-court on Saturday morning, Robert I'Anson, a horse trainer, of the Warren, Epsom, was charged with assaulting Mr. W. D. Gerrard, a broker at Lloyd's. The complainant said that last night he and the prisoner were passengers by the 10.40 train from Waterloo Station. The prisoner was drunk, and when the train reached Clapham Junction he (the witness) asked the guard to remove him. The guard did not think proper to do so, and the train went on. The prisoner called him a "puppy," kept touching his beard, and at length seized hold of it with both hands and pulled half of it out. A gentleman in the compartment then interfered, and the prisoner was given into custody at Wimbledon Station. The prisoner said he did not deny pulling the complainant's whiskers, but Mr. Gerrard called him a thief. Mr. Dayman said that the prisoner had committed an outrageous assault, and he was only surprised that the guard did not take more notice of him, as he was clearly in liquor, and the guard had no right to admit drunken persons into a carriage. He sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' hard labour.

THIEVES AT THE SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION.—Two charges of watch-stealing at the "amnesty demonstration" in Hyde Park on Sunday, came before Mr. Tyrwhitt at Marlborough-street on Monday morning. In each case the prisoners were remanded. Two men were also charged at the Marylebone police-court with pocket-picking at the Hyde Park demonstration, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THE NIGHT HOUSE CHARGE.—Mr. Tyrwhitt has given his decision in the case of the charge made by Mrs. Rose Burton against Police-inspector Tierney and Sergeant MacKenzie for violation of duty in entering her house at unreasonable hours and annoying her. Mr. Tyrwhitt held that the Act of Parliament did not justify any such domiciliary visit as had been proved against the defendants, who had been guilty of a violation of duty in needlessly harassing and annoying the complainant. The undoubted notoriety of her house, however, he set off against the excess of duty committed by the police officers, and reduced the penalty of £10 which they had incurred to £2, and 2s. costs, in the case of the inspector. The summons against the sergeant, who had acted under the other's orders, was withdrawn. The defendants' counsel said he should ask for a special case on the several points of law.

SHOOTING BY MISADVENTURE.—A curious charge of wounding by imprudence has been heard before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris. The accused, a gentleman named Renard, residing at Montreuil, near Paris, possesses an orchard containing some apples of remarkable beauty, and which are frequently the objects of deceptions by his neighbours. On the 12th September last, he was returning home from shooting, with a loaded gun in his hand, when he detected two grown-up lads leaving his grounds with their pockets and blouses filled with his much-prized fruit. The trespassers immediately ran off, with M. Renard in chase, and he had almost come up with one of them when his foot caught in a root of a tree and he fell to the ground. Unfortunately, the shock caused the fowling-piece to go off, and the greater part of the charge struck one of the fugitives and inflicted such injuries that the joints of two fingers on his right hand had to be amputated. The lad, whose name was Fournier, was employed as a cabinet-maker, and will not recover the use of his hand for some time. He appears to have previously earned 5s. a day, and his mother being dependent upon him for support, now laid the present charge and demanded 10,000fr. as compensation. The Tribunal condemned M. Renard to pay a fine of 50fr. and an indemnity of 500fr.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION.—The following letter appears in the *Times* in reply to a question about emigration:—"As the agent-general for Victoria in England, it is a part of my duty to administer the Immigration Act and the regulations made under it for the conduct of emigration from Europe to Victoria. The regulations at present in force provide for the assistance of persons nominated by their friends in the colony, who, upon payment of a small sum there, may obtain passage warrants in favour of their nominees here, and they enable me to grant free passages to single women fit for domestic service. In this way nearly 400 people are sent out to Melbourne every month. I hope to receive very shortly further regulations, under which the assistance given to emigration by the Government will be largely extended. The terms and conditions of this assistance will be published in all parts of the United Kingdom, so that no one need be ignorant of them. In the meantime I am always prepared to give the fullest information concerning the condition and resources of Victoria to anyone who may inquire of me either personally or by letter, and more than 100 local agents are furnished with the means of answering the inquiries put to them in their several districts. I am, sir, your obedient servant, George Verdon, Agent-general for Victoria, 8, Victoria chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster."

ALL ENGLAND CROQUET CLUB.—Those of our readers who take an interest in croquet will be glad to hear that the Earl of Essex has consented to become president, and Mr. Marjoribanks vice-president of the above club. They are backed by an influential committee, and the number of members is now over 100, and is rapidly increasing. Since the club decided on taking a ground with room for 10 sets, the number of fresh candidates for election has shown that the important step of securing a first-rate ground near London is appreciated by lovers of croquet. For the convenience of those who desire to support this fascinating game by adding their subscriptions to the fund of the All England Club, we may state that the address of the hon. sec. is 2, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

THE RICHMOND CRICKET CLUB.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck has graciously consented to become the patroness of this club, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Teck patron. It appears from the past season's records of this club that the members have won twenty-four matches and lost five; and that the funds are in a very satisfactory state.

MONEY.—A GENTLEMAN is willing to ADVANCE CASH to any amount to respectable Persons (Male or Female), in Town or Country, on their own security. The utmost secrecy can be relied on. Apply personally or by letter to C. J. ROBERTSON, Accountant 21, Fish-street-hill, London-bridge. N.B. This advertisement is genuine.

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NEXT OF KIN (New Edition, just published).—A Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 18,000 names guaranteed) to Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1760 to 1868, sent post-free for 30 stamps.—Address, Mr. CULLEMAN, 17, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT. Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, KISTULA, PAINS IN THE CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOLOUREUX, or any disease arising from Cold, &c., its efficacy in at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and

more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is equally efficacious in RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, OLD FROGGENIC WOUNDS, &c., it is likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLITCHES, FIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, panting, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocent, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doct. exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, nor of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

As many of the Diseases are much aided by the derangement of the Digestive Organs, great additional benefit would be derived from taking the Pills described below, and which are therefore recommended.

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Every Head of a Family or School must be aware how advantageous it is to be provided with, or to have in their possession, a remedy, or a cure, ready and certain means of cure for nearly every one of those to which all, rich and poor, old and young, are hourly subjected,—brought on sometimes by the change of the weather, the food we eat, the drink we drink, or combined, cause a general derangement of the Digestive Organs and other functions of the human body; thus producing disease and complaints of every kind, which, being neglected in their early stages, progress and proceed until the complaint or disease assume or partake of such a serious character that had they become very difficult, and in many cases past a cure—in fact, in many of them ending in death: whereas, by an early application of a simple and inexpensive remedy, the disorder might be stopped in its early stages, and the cause of the complaint be entirely removed or cured, agreeably to the old adage, "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

The virtues of which have long been known as a certain preventative and cure for malaises and complaints named as follows:

These Pills are entirely free from Mercury or any other mineral matter, and are purely Vegetable in their composition. Being prepared under the sanction of the highest Medical authority of the land, they are safely and most strongly recommended to all persons suffering from—

Asthma, Ague, Bowel Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Colds, Dropsy, Debility, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers, Fits, Female Complaints of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Inflammation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Lumbago, Nervous Complaints, Piles, Retention of Urine, Rheumatism, Stone or Gravel, Scrofula or Evil, Sore Throat, Tumours, Tic-DoLOUREUX, Ulcers, Worms, Weakness from any cause, &c., &c., who will find great Benefit before they have used a single Box.

Emigrants, Sailors, Soldiers, or persons travelling will do wisely in providing themselves with a Stock for no person should be without them, as they are good for any climate.

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Attention is called to the following remarkable cure, which can be well authenticated, amongst most others:—"The symptoms under which this patient suffered more than 20 years was a sudden loss of sensation, with convulsion of the voluntary muscles, the body bedewed with sweat, vomiting at the mouth, universal convulsions, with rolling of the eyes, the hands deep, and irregular; after the convulsion subsided, the patient became drowsy for a considerable time. These are the symptoms which show its decided epileptic character. For these afflictions he had been under many medical men without finding any relief. He at length consulted Dr. Hall, and after taking his medicine (Chlorate of Potassa) for six months, was completely cured, and has not had a relapse for the last nine months.—Signed, JOHN TOUR, Victoria-place, Southmoulton, Devon, August, 1856."

"Stourbridge, April 19th, 1858.—Sir, I have before acknowledged the receipt of a case containing a bottle of your Chlorate of Potassa. In accordance with your wish, I write to inform you that I have nearly taken the whole of it, and seems to be COMPLETELY FREE from the fits, I not having had but one slight attack since I commenced taking the medicine; whereas, previous to my doing so, I frequently had four or five during the course of one night. The only indisposition I now feel is irregularity in the action of my bowels, which, if I could have removed, I should be in the enjoyment of perfect health.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWLER."

"Sir Edward Borough presents his compliments to Dr. Hall. He is most anxious to know whether Dr. Hall has discontinued compounding his preparation of Chlorate of Potassa, which has been of the greatest benefit to a member of his family. Sir Edward has endeavoured for the last month or six weeks back to procure a further supply of this valuable medicine in Dublin, but has tried in vain at most of the chemists. Sir Edward Borough has, therefore, ventured to address Dr. Hall, in the hope of being more fortunate, as the Preparation of Potassa has been in great demand by so many persons in this city. Sir Edward Borough will feel much obliged by Dr. Hall letting him have as early an answer as convenient.—9, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, March, 6th."

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DR. JOHN SUTTON, M.D., 15, REGENT-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Who undertakes the positive cure of all chronic diseases before payment. Dr. Hall's Chlorate is sold in Manchester by JEWELL & BROWN, Market-street; in Liverpool by PRIESTLEY, Lord-street.

N.B.—Dr. Sutton will shortly repeat his lecture on his new treatment.—The lecture sent for Two Stamps.

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BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d., at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns of England, or wholesale at 3, Great Windmill Street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

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